THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

BY W. A. HEMPHILL & CO.] ATLANTA, GEORGIA, THURSDAY, MAY 1, 1873 [VOLUME V—NUMBER 242

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ATLANTA, MAY 1, 1873.

Evening Edition.

Summary of State News.

SAVANNAH.

The professional burglar is evidently in Savannah. We caution everyone to keep a strict look out upon their doors, windows, etc, and see that they are well secured.—*Advertiser.*

The first day of May will be observed in Savannah with festivities of various kinds.—*Republican.*

MACON.

Quite a deluge of rain visited us Tuesday. ——Macon had a wedding in high (colored) life on Tuesday, the groom being Sol. Clemens, the buff colored mint juliper of the Brown House bar.—*Enterprise.*

AUGUSTA.

Five new cases of small-pox were reported in Augusta on Tuesday, all colored.—*Chronicle and Sentinel.*

The Grand Chapter of Royal Arch Masons of Georgia is in session in Augusta.—*Constitutionalist.*

ROME.

We have been shown the model of a new printing press, invented by Col. B. F. Sawyer and Dr. R. J. Wampton, of this city, and upon which a patent has been granted. The most important features of this new invention are that it prints both sides of the sheet simultaneously.—*Commercial.*

DALTON.

Two negro men at Resaca got into a quarrel on Saturday last, when one of them stabbed the other with a small knife, killing him almost instantly.——During the latter part of last week a cold snap visited us. Irish potatoes, beans, etc., were nipped to the ground, and peaches, cherries and other fruits entirely destroyed in many localities.——Dalton needs some protection against fire.—*North Georgia Citizen.*

LAWRENCEVILLE.

On last Friday peaches, apples and pears were nearly all killed in this section by frost. ——On Monday last during a thunder storm a number of young ladies and small girls, on their way from school, took shelter in a house near the Academy, a bright flash of lightning leaped from the clouds, and the entire bevy of girls dropped as suddenly as if a bolt had struck each one. Miss Antonett Roberts was killed, Miss Vesta Brown, Miss Mary Born, Miss Maud Russell, Anna Lou King, Ada Wilson, Elizabeth Herrington, and Katie Strickland, were all very seriously affected. It was thought at first that Miss Vesta Brown was fatally injured. The lightning passed down one side tearing her clothes and scorching the flesh, and literally tearing her shoe up. She was wearing gaiters laced, and the shoe was torn off and a portion of the soles torn from the uppers. The other girls with the exception of one or two, were prostrated for awhile from the shock. All the parties are now doing well.—*Herald.*

PORT VALLEY.

Houston county has at last redeemed herself. Last week a negro brought in a load of corn in the cob, drawn by a single ox.—Monday night we had copious showers. Vegetation looks infused with new life and vigor. Cotton that has been two weeks in the ground will come up in a hurry.—*Business Mirror.*

COLUMBUS.

Heavy rains in Columbus Monday night. Yards, gardens and streets fared badly all over the city.—*Enquirer.*

Colonel Mott's City Mills, in Columbus, were struck by lightning Tuesday morning. No damage effected, except in splintering some of the plank and timbers.—*Sun.*

MILLEDGEVILLE.

Mr. Clayton Vaughn, of this city, died on Monday last.——The Milledgeville Manufacturing Company have determined to enlarge the factory, and put in new machinery throughout.—*Union and Recorder.*

MAY FASHIONS.

The Constitution's Monthly Fashion Letter from Jennie June.

Easter Flowers.

Lots and Cords of Interesting Matters For the Ladies About Their Duds.

Easter in the churches has become a show, a spectacle which people go to see just as they did the Black Crook or a procession on inauguration day. The pillars are wreathed with green, the fonts and altars are decorated with white and crimson flowers, emblamatic of the passion and the pain, the purity and the redeeming love which saved, or tried to save, mankind. But redeeming love expressed through the rapturous or agonizing tones of the great organ, through the bird-like notes of the three thousand dollar cantatrice, or the measured cadencies of the three thousand dollar preacher, stands no chance against spring millinery or the latest style of polonaise.

Was the suffering and death agony well expended upon this volatile crowd—these gayly tripping young women who are busy scanning their neighbors' attire, and these cravatted young men who fidget and seem so desperately uneasy in their own?

Is there anything to save worth the mentioning, or anything to kill on them worth the powder? The white and the purple, the heart of flame and the starry, fragrant crown mean to them only just what they cost at the florists—they read on them no hidden lesson, no anguish made divine by its sacrificial character; obtain from them no inspiration to a purer nobler life. How should they when they are occupied in solving the mysteries of the fashionable Mrs. Turnout's drapery or calculating the cost of the lace upon her bonnet. Is there no new dispensation by which people can be saved from their folly instead of from its consequences?

EASTER FESTIVITIES.

Easter gayeties have expended themselves principally upon eggs and flowers. The confectioners every year make a greater display of colored eggs and little eggs laid on straw in fancy baskets tied with colored ribbons; but they also every year increase their prices until it is no longer possible for modest people to surprise Easter morning with those wonted productions of the barn yard. Moreover, the simple colored eggs have lost casts. "Surprise" eggs, containing more or less costly Easter presents, have superceded them, and even children have learned to look for something in their Easter eggs besides the yolk.

Entertainments have been plentiful; but they have been of the fashionably philanthropic kind—subscriptions, readings and musicales, private theatricals for charitable purposes, and other things by which men and women borrow the livery of the devil to serve Heaven in.

A ridiculous incident occurred the other evening at a very fashionable private theatrical entertainment, given for the benefit of something or other. In the midst of the performance one of the actors lost one side of his whiskers without noticing its absence. The audience smiled rather broadly in the wrong place and the incensed amateur worked himself up into a fury of excitement totally unconscious of the cause of their merriment. This diverted his fellow performers as well as the audience and they all broke out in a fit of uncontrollable laughter together, until the truth dawning upon the unhappy man, he rushed from the stage and never came back, *amore propo* being so wounded that some one else had to take his part. Moral—Be sure your whiskers stick before commencing to play in amateur theatricals.

A novel exception, however, to the business character of the Easter enterprises occurred last week and was the brilliant idea of a fashionable lady. This was a gathering of Tennyson's "rosebud garden of girls." In other words a dinner party confined to young ladies who have made their debut in society during the past winter, and the admirable Chrichtons invited to meet them. It was styled the Rosebud party and created great excitement in fashionable circles. All the gentlemen wore rosebuds in their button holes and the floral decorations of the house were roses with buds exclusively—of every kind and color. A superb boquet was presented to each young lady, corresponding with the garniture of her dress which consisted of garlands or boquets of trailing rosebuds, moss roses, wild roses, tea roses, white roses and many others. A lovely dress of white crape over white silk was garlanded with long stemmed English rosebuds of various colors, fresh and natural.

The toilettes were of course exquisite. One consisted of pale blue faille covered with waves of tulle, surmounted by a tunic of priceless lace, mounted with flexible, stemmed tea roses. Another was flounced and embroidered grenadine over white satin, the over dress looped with a garland of white satin, rich fringed and ornamented with blush roses. It will be curious to note how many marriages and how many divorces will grow out of this rose-bud party.

EASTER OPENINGS.

The important openings of the season now take place in April, either at the close of Lent, or beginning of Easter. Displays of millinery are sometimes made a week or two previous, as there is a traditional desire to wear new bonnets upon Easter Sunday, but bonnets or hats, (for there is but the difference of a name between them) are now but a secondary consideration, the costume is the main thing, and until this is decided upon it is difficult to select the minor articles.

Many of the large houses have now three distinct arteliers, only one of which, even on opening day, is free to the general public; the second is visited by the knowing and curious ones, and the third by known customers and those who are specially invited. The first, or large show-room, contains what may be termed general styles for in and outdoor wear-dresses, suits and costumes of average material and quality. The second contains special designs in costumes, dinner dresses and the like. Embroidered dresses, which require to be partially covered, and must, on no account be touched, for, though "Do not handle" is placed upon every dress in the public exhibition room, yet almost every woman will touch in spite of the prohibition and delicate colors and textures suffer in the same proportions as the nerves of a touchy President after a day's hand shaking. From the third or inner sanctum sanctorm the daylight is excluded and innumerable gas jets light up brilliantly lay figures arrayed in the costliest and most beautiful evening robes—each one perfect in every detail. Out of the whole collection no two will be found alike. All are distinctly and distinctively different, and when one is sold no other is modelled upon precisely the same design. The prices of these dresses vary from $350 to $1,000, and when one considers the difficulty of getting up exclusive designs and the amount of costly lace and other material used the cost seems moderate.

NEWEST TOILETTES.

For the benefit of my readers I will try and recall some of the freshest of the designs recently exhibited, and first, it must be premised that all the newest and prettiest capotumes, jackets, polonaises and mantles are trimmed the entire length of the back. Many ties simulate various kinds of hoods, and are ornamented with lace in spirals, rich passementeries, watered ribbons in loops and ends and massive cords festooned and finished with handsome tassels.

Beautiful costumes of unbleached batiste have broad embroidered bands down the back and front of the polonaise the lower edge being finished with linen lace or fringe. The flounced skirts is headed with narrow embroidered bands.

Three narrow or graduated flounces are now more fashionable than one deep one, where a polonaese or upper skirt is used, and these are gathered or side pleated.

Very novel morning costumes are composed of foulard or batiste. The foulard is dark blue, spotted with white, and forms a polonaise which is ornamented with a broad band of batiste down the back, buttoned over with immense buttons covered with batiste, but embroidered in the centres with the blue and ecru of the foulard and batiste. The skirt is of batiste kelt pleated down the entire front and finished at the back with a deep side pleating, headed with an embroidered band of batiste matching the buttons. The cuffs, rolling collar, and pockets of the polonaise are composed of batiste ornamented with buttons only.

It is only multiplying words without use to attempt descriptions of the complicated dinner and evening toilettes, as no one ever tries to make such a dress for themselves or would succeed if they did. It requires an experienced artist to decide between boullionces, and ruchings and pleatings to arrange the drapery, the *pouf*, and the side sashes to make a ruff or a fraise that will look as if cut from a picture, and combine the colors and shades in a manner as daring and original as the styles of the period warrant.

Moreover it requires a man's recklessness to cut up costly material at the rate required. No women ever did it of her own free will. It would break her heart.

I must mention one dress of very rich black gros grain, however, which was pleated all the way down and spread out into a long pompadour fan-shaped train. Over the front part of the dress was a straight tunic of black crepe de Chine, embroidered with silk and fine cut jet, and bordered with wide lace. This was looped up on one side with superb ornaments of lace, silk and passementerie, forming a "satchel," and sash ends. Two bodies accompanied this dress—one high and one low.

A pretty dress is of pearl gray silk serge and blue foulard. The first skirt is trimmed with plaided flounces headed with ruches, all of serge. The second skirt is scallopped out around the edge over a pleating of the foulard, which is placed beneath, so as to project slightly beyond the edge of the scallop, and is cut in one, Princesse fashion, with the high boddice. All its distinction is derived from the manner of looping, and the arrangement of a very wide sash of blue foulard, brocaded upon the edge in colors and bordered with fringe.

The most elegant evening and dinner toilettes are made with trained skirts with a small pouf at the back, trimmed front and no overskirt. An embroidered scarf-like apron is often added, which forms a side sash upon the left of the skirt.

PLAINNESS OF THE PERIOD.

There is an affectation of plainness about some of the most fashionable styles and garments which need not deceive any one into the belief that the cost is thereby lessened. Probably the most fashionable spring garment of the season is the double-breasted redingote, described particularly in my last letter. This is, to use the modiste's phrase, perfectly plain. It is fashionably made in black and wool serge, in *crepe au lait* and pearl gray cashmere. In black wool is it ornamented only with large oxydized silver buttons. In tinted cashmere, falling collar, cuffs and pockets are of black velvet, sash arranged in two loops and an end in one side of black velvet and double row of large black velvet buttons.

An elegant polonaise, for visiting and carriage, has been introduced, made of white crepe cloth out-lined with white yak insertion and bordered with white yak lace.

The richest lace jackets are composed of insertions of guipure bordered with guipure and ornamented profusely with colored ribbons.

Costumes of black grenadine are enriched with guipure lace, and ornamented with bows and sashes of black watered ribbon.

A lovely dressing gown is of fine blue cloth trimmed with two rows of wide, white, cluny guipure with narrow black velvet through the center down the back, and one row down the front, round the top and bottom of the sleeves and round the bottom of the shirt is plain. The belt is blue leather gaily mounted.

The latest style of bonnet is the "Normandy." It has a high black lace crown, small flaring brim of straw or chip filled in with lace, and an Alsatian bow on the top. A small curtain finishes it at the back, which is additionally ornamented with lace lappels fastened with a steel or jet dagger.

NEW THINGS AND PRETTY THINGS.

The new Treanon fans are very popular. They are immensely large and made of black or tinted silk upon plain sticks of unpainted wood, the silk painted in flower clusters upon the left side. Still finer ones exhibit exquisite Watteau designs upon black or white satin, mounted with ivory or pearl sticks—and then the cost is doubled and quadrupled.

New fichus and chemisettes and collarettes abound. The most of them are made in turquoise silk, or crepe de Chine, edged upon either side with lace or net quilling, but some are shaped like a double-breasted vest, and have two rows of huge buttons down the front, in order to additionally simulate that article of attire.

Instead of linen for morning or traveling wear striped percale or batiste is used with flaring cuffs and English collar turned back over a double-breasted habit skirt.

To match these there are high, striped, lisle thread stockings, worn with walking boots, thick-soled and low-heeled, English style, but exceedingly well adapted for country rambles and mountain excursions.

More dressy and much more expensive are the twilled silk hosiery in plain colors—violet, rose, pink, frou-frou and blue—worn with silk boots strapped across the front with very narrow bands of the silk bound with silk galloon to match, and fastened with small silk buttons and sewing silk loops. These are intended to show the silk stocking beneath.

Gauze and grenadine veils are following the lead of the dotted ones of black lace. The latest for spring wear are cut in the half handkerchief shape, and bordered with gray fringe matching the shade of the gauze. A Spanish lace scarf is the new opera head dress, with a large white rose placed on one side when the lace is black, and a crimson or English pink one when the lace is white.

All the new polonaises are redingotes with broad sashes of black velvet or black watered ribbon arranged with loops and an end on one side.

Street costumes of black wool, serge, or cashmere have nothing in the way of ornament but large buttons of oxydized silver, and broad belts of velvet with metal attachments for umbrella and small crystal or ebony watch. The skirts alone are trimmed with narrow ruffles or are made entirely of side pleatings. The redingote is plain, with English collar of twilled silk or velvet and is carelessly though gracefully draped, especially at the back.

For grenadine suits there are wide, thin sashes of black armure silk brocaded in colors and deeply fringed upon the ends with neck-ties to match.

The new gloves are plain, stitched in the shade of the kid, and cut long upon the wrist where they are fastened with two or more small gilt buttons Ladies with any pretentions to fashion will not now wear gloves less than three buttoned upon the street, while six is the usual number for evening wear, and, indeed, many returning from abroad being with them gloves fastened with ten buttons—a source of pride almost as great as that formerly felt in the length of the train, for every experienced woman knows that ten buttoned gloves cannot be bought out of Paris.

An attempt is regularly made to revive black lace mitts, but in this country it is a decided failure. American women are fastidious as to their hands and they are perfectly aware that nothing preserves that softness and beauty so well as kids, or so entirely conceals any defects.

There is, however, a very nice English lisle thread glove, which has been much used as a summer traveling and morning glove of late years. It is fine as silk, perfectly made and fitted, and is sewed and finished in every respect like a kid glove, but is much cooler and more pleasant to wear, especially by those who have warm hands. The price is only a trifle lower than the kid glove.

The walking stick parasols have disappeared. The new parasol or sun umbrella has a short thick handle, mounted in gilt or silver with knobs or crosses of ivory, agate, ebony or shell, and usually furnished with a chain to attach it to the metal clasp of the belt. Blue (a dark shade) and plum are the leading colors.

More serviceable are the small umbrellas in soft silk serge which may be used for sun or rain, have handsome carved wood or shell handles, and are popular in all dark colors.

More dressy parasols are of black lined with blue, or pink lined with white, with large, deep canopies and lace or heavy fringe border and shell or ivory handles. And still more elegant are the parasols of pale pink, or blue or white covered with lace and mounted on rich sticks of carved ivory, coral, orange, sandal or camphor wood—the stick alone worth the cost of two ordinary parasols.

JENNIE JUNE.

BY TELEGRAPH

TO THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

THE VIENNA EXPOSITION.

The Fate of the Modocs Left to General Schofield.

INDIAN OUTRAGES DENIED

WASHINGTON.

MODOC MATTERS.

WASHINGTON, May 1.—A telegraphic consultation between the President, Secretary of War and General Sherman resulted in leaving the whole matter to the discretion of Gen. Schfield.

NEW YORK.

EDITOR DEAD.

NEW YORK, May 1.—Thomas R. Thompson, of the Evening Post, formerly editor of the Southern Literary and Messenger is dead.

EXAMINATION OF THE ATLANTIC BANK.

Examination into the Atlantic Bank affairs shows that Trainton loaned over $340,000 on securities which have disappeared. Among the loans are $90,000 to L. H. Niles, a broker, and $35,000 to a under clerk of Niles', nearly all loans made within three months. There is great discrepancy in the accounts on the books and the statements of depositors. One of the directors overdrew his account $6,000 the day before the failure of the bank.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

BONDS.

CHARLESTON, May 1.—The Chamber of Commerce has passed a resolution declaring it due to the credit and good faith of the people, and to the holders of unquestionably valid bonds, that the tax-payers be represented by counsel in the bond suits. A committee was appolted to procure counsel and carry out the resolution.

KANSAS.

WINNEBAGO INDIANS.

PARSONS, May 1.—Enoch Hoag, Superintendent of Indian Affairs, passed through here to-day with a delegation of Winnebago Indians, from Wisconsin, who go to select a home in the western part of the Indian Territory, for their tribe, which numbers one thousand.

INDIAN OUTRAGES DENIED.

TOPEKA, May 1.—Full advices from the Southwest leave no room to doubt that the recent stories of Indian outrages in that locality are fabrications.

KENTUCKY.

JUDGE LYNCH.

LOUISVILLE, May 1.—A negro boy was committed to the Harrodsburg jail for an attempt of rape. He was allowed by the jailor to go for his cow and made a similar attempt upon a little colored girl, upon which the people hanged him.

AUSTRIA.

THE EXPOSITION.

VIENNA, May 1.—The Prince of Wales accompanied by Prince Arthur, visited the Exposition Building yesterday.

Over seven thousand car loads of articles are yet to be unloaded for the Exposition, only two hundred of which can be unloaded per day, and it will be the end of June before the exhibition will be in full show.

The opening ceremonies will be devoid of of military display.

At a meeting of the American exhibitors yesterday at Vienna great indignation was expressed at the fact that the late Commissioners had left no list of the exhibitors, nor the plan of arrangement of the places for the American exhibitors. Everything American is in confusion. The exhibition managers, however, are affording all facilities for classification of American goods.

SPAIN.

THE CARLISTS.

MADRID, May 1.—Don Alfonso is near Monrasa, in the Providence of Barcelona, at the head of a band of two hundred Carlists. His wife accompanies him. The Carlists continue to burn railway stations, using petroleum to facilitate their operations. They have also torn up the railroad track and destroyed the telegraph wires at several points in the past few days. Their military operations, however, have been much restricted by the activity of the troops. The government is sanguine that the insurrection will be entirely suppressed.

LATER.—A telegram from Cervera, in the Province of Lerida, near the line of Barcelona, announces that the troops had come up with and defeated Don Alfonso's band, before reported in that vicinity.

Financial and Commercial

Telegraphic Markets.

NEW YORK, May 1.—Cotton quiet; sales 421 bales; middling uplands 19¼; Orleans 19¼.

Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat dull. Corn dull. Pork steady; new $18 62a19. Lard firm; western steam 9 7-16a9 1-2. Turpentine dull at 53¼53. Rosin dull at $3 15a3 20 for strained. Freights steady.

Stocks easier. Gold quiet at 17¼. Money firm at 1-16 per cent. Exchange, long 8 1-2; short 9 3-8. Governments dull and steady. State bonds steady.

Arrived—San Jacinto and Pennsylvania.

LONDON, May 1.—This is regular settling day. No stock transaction.

PARIS May 1.—Rentes 54f. 10c.

LIVERPOOL May 1.—Cotton opened heavy; uplands 9a9¼; Orleans 9¾; from Orleans in March or April 9 1-16.

LATER.—Cotton dull and unchanged; sales 12,000 bales; speculation and export 2,000; from Savannah or Charleston March and April 9 1-16; from Orleans in April or May 9¼.

Breadstuffs quiet.

Atlanta Wholesale Price Current.

[CORRECTED DAILY.]

CONSTITUTION OFFICE, ATLANTA, May 1, 3 o'clock, P. M.

REMARKS.—Showery all the morning. Trade very quiet in all departments. Cotton dull and unchanged at quotations. No changes in any of the leading articles of trade.

Cotton 17a17¾.

Exchange—Buying at par, selling at ¼ premium.

Money—Loaned at 1a1½ per cent.

Gold—Buying at 1 15; selling at 1 17.

Silver—Buying 1 09, selling 1 13.

Bonds and Stocks—Dull and but little doing. Georgia 6s, 72a74; 7s, 85a88; new Georgia bonds at the State Treasury, 8 per cent. non-taxable, $1. Atlanta city bonds, 7s 70a72; 8s, 80a82. Augusta, 83a85. Georgia Railroad stock, 96a$1; Georgia R. R. bonds, 93a95. Atlanta and West Point Railroad stock, 83a86; Atlanta and West Point Railroad bonds, 94a96. Macon and Western Railroad stock, 90a92. Rome city 7s, 68a72 Savannah, 85.

Flour.—Fine $6; superfine $7a7 50; extra 8 50a9; double extra 9 50; family 10a10 50; extra family 10 50a10 75; fancy 11 50a12.

Corn Meal—85a87.

Wheat.—We quote Red $2, white 2 05a2 10.

Corn—Choice white 83a85, in store, and 83 at depot, on arriva. for medium; mixed 80a82.

Bulk meat—shoulders 8¾; C. R. sides 10¼; clear sides 10¾; hams 12a12¾.

Bacon—S. C. hams 15a15½; plain country 12¾a14; small lots arriving and demand good, shoulders 9a9½; clear rib sides 11¾a11½; clear sides 11¾.

Lard—Tierces 10¾; cans, buckets and kegs 12.

Sugar—Crushed 13¾; granulated and powdered 13¾; Demarra 11 1-2a12 1-2; standard A 12¾; extra C 12 1-4, yellow C 12; brown 10¾a11 1-2.

Salt—Liverpool $2 35a2 20; Virginia $2.

Molasses—Hogsheads 29, barrels 32a33; New Orleans syrup 75a80.

Candles—Full weights, stiff, 21 1-2.

Coffee—Java 27a30; Moca 32a35; Rio 23¾a25.

Tallow 8a8 1-2; beeswax 28.

Butter—Good choice commands 30a37.

Poultry—We quote: Chickens 20a35; turkeys, 1 00a1 50; geese $1.

Eggs—We quote from wagons 15.

Hay—Western timothy $1 85a1 90; clover 1 25a1 80; mixed, 1 60a1 75; Georgia 1 50a1 60.

Bran—$1 20a1 25, mill prices.

Vegetables—Irish potatoes $4 00a4 25, western; sweet potatoes $3 50a3 00. Seed potatoes—Goodrich $4 75a5 00. Early Rose $5 00; Pinckeye $6 25a6 50.

Beans—Mixed $1 00; white $1 25.

Peas—Mixed $1 10; clay $1 30; white 1 25.

Cattle and Sheep—Buying prices, beef cattle, gross, 5a5 1-2; net 9a10; good muttons, gross, 5 1-2a6; net 12 1-2.

New Vegetables—Strawberries $1 per quart. New Irish Potatoes 25 per quart. Beets 15a20. Onions 10a15. Cabbage per head 25a50. Carrots per bunch 10a15. Turnips 12½a15. Radishes 10. Lettuce 5a10. Soup stuff 10. Cucumbers 15. Green Peas 15 per quart. Snap Beans 35 per quart.

Prints—Wamsutta, 8¾; Bedford, 8¾; Amoskeag, 10; Arnold, 10; Albions, 11½; Spragues, 11½; Richmond, 11½; Dunnells, 11½.

Fish—Trade pretty good. Mackerel, No. 3, bbls., 10 50; No. 2, half bbls., $7; No. 3, half bbls., $5 50; No. 1, kits, $1 65; No. 2, kits, $1 50; No. 3, kits, $1 25.

Dr. D. DuPRE,

TENDERS HIS SERVICES TO THE CITIZENS of Atlanta, in the various branches of his profession.

Residence, corner of Cain and Fry streets.

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apr15-d1w

"A GOOD HOTEL."

The unanimous enthusiastic of all who stay at

Planters' Hotel,

GAINESVILLE, GEORGIA.

W. D. OLDS.....Proprietor.

jan19—d3m

NOTICE.

DR. S. J. READ offers his professional services to the citizens of Atlanta. Having an experience of over a quarter of a century, in the various branches of his profession, he hopes to give satisfaction. Residence and office, Forsyth street, near Berry's store.

march7-d3m

CHOICE HOTEL.

Corner Broad and Bridge Streets,

ROME, GA.

S. C. HAWKINS, Proprietor.

Situated in the business part of the city. Passengers taken to and from the Depot FREE OF CHARGE.

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SIMMONS' LIVER REGULATOR

For over FORTY YEARS this

PURELY VEGETABLE

LIVER MEDICINE HAS PROVED TO BE THE

GREAT UNFAILING SPECIFIC

for LIVER COMPLAINT and its painful offspring, DYSPEPSIA, CONSTIPATION, Jaundice, Bilious attacks, SICK HEADACHE, Colic, Depression of Spirits, SOUR STOMACH, Heartburn, CHILLS AND FEVER, etc., etc.

After years of careful experiments, to meet a good and urgent demand, we now produce from our original Genuine powders

The Prepared.

a Liquid form of SIMMON'S LIVER REGULATOR, containing all its wonderful and valuable properties, and offer it in

ONE DOLLAR BOTTLES.

The Powders, (price as before).....$1 00 per package. Sent by mail..... 1 00

CAUTION.

Buy no Powders or Prepared Simmon's Liver Regulator unless in our engraved wrapper, with Trade mark, Stamp and Signature unbroken. None other is genuine.

J. H. ZEILIN & CO., MACON, GA., AND PHILADELPHIA.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

ATLANTA CONSTITUTION

FOR 1873.

A DEMOCRATIC NEWSPAPER,

DAILY AND WEEKLY.

THE FAVORITE OF ALL CLASSES,

Lawyers, Merchants, Farmers, Etc.

TWELVE REASONS FOR SUBSCRIBING

1. THE CONSTITUTION is published at the Capital of the State, and contains *Proceedings of the Legislature* in full, together with constant and accurate information of the actings of all the Departments of the State Government.

2. It has the sole and *exclusive* right of publishing the DECISIONS OF THE SUPREME COURT from the Reporter of the Court. These Decisions are delivered on Monday of every week and are immediately published in THE CONSTITUTION. Hence every lawyer in Georgia should take the paper, and the great proportion *are* subscribers.

3. THE CONSTITUTION is the Official Journal of the State, of the city of Atlanta and a large number of counties.

4. THE CONSTITUTION publishes a weekly *Cotton Editorial*, embracing remarks on the Gold Premium and all matters affecting the cotton trade, with *statistics* difficult to be obtained elsewhere. Producers and dealers in cotton, not alone in Georgia, but all over the country, procure THE CONSTITUTION for these articles.

5. THE CONSTITUTION furnishes Telegraphic Dispatches and news from all quarters of the globe, including *markets*, domestic and foreign. Hence the paper is popular with *merchants* everywhere.

6. Besides our Daily Associated Press Dispatches, THE CONSTITUTION has *specials* from Washington, the National Capital.

7. Its Correspondence Department is unsurpassed in the South, having special correspondents at Washington, New York, and in various parts of the country.

8. THE CONSTITUTION publishes a monthly Fashion Letter from New York, written by the most celebrated female Fashion writer in the United States. The ladies, therefore, all want THE CONSTITUTION.

9. A new feature for this year will be Weekly European Correspondence, by which the readers of THE CONSTITUTION will be taken on a tour through Europe.

10. The ablest writers and statesmen of Georgia select THE CONSTITUTION to give their views to the public, and so do the PEOPLE, and hence it is the admitted leading Democratic Journal of the State.

11. The two great SPECIALTIES, our SUPREME COURT DECISIONS for the lawyers, and our COTTON articles for the merchants and farmers, make THE CONSTITUTION unrivalled in this part of the South.

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may16—d1y

Z. D. HARRISON, Attorney at Law, will practice in the Superior Court of Fulton county, the Supreme Court of Georgia, and the United States District Court, at Atlanta. Office, No. 32, Capitol buildings. may 9-d1y

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E. G. SIMMONS, Attorney at Law, Thomaston, Ga. Georgia. apr27—d1m

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L. S. LOFTIN, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Dallas, Georgia, will practice in the counties of Cherokee, Cobb, Cowetta, Douglass, Fayette, Haralson, Paulding, Polk, Troup, and also in the Supreme and Federal Courts at Atlanta. may15—d1y

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DEFIES REFUTATION

To Lawyers.—A full report of the decisions of the Supreme Court is furnished to THE CONSTITUTION by the Reporter of the Court.

To Correspondents.—We do not read anonymous letters and communications. The name and address of the writer are indispensable. Rejected communications we cannot undertake either to return or preserve.

ATLANTA:

THURSDAY, MAY 1, 1873.

Back Pay Returns.

Ex-Representatives Peters, of Maine, and Cox, of New York, have sent to the Treasury the amount of their extra pay.

☞ The Air-Line Railroad will soon be finished and trains running to the Tugalo River. We are pleased to learn that a depot has been located on the Georgia side of the Tugalo, on the lands of Mr. C. K. Jarrett. *Athens Watchman.*

☞ It is stated that the liquor prohibition laws in Maine have practically resulted in a considerable diminution of crime in the State. In 1871 the criminals sentenced were 152, and in 1872, with prohibition, only 100, or a direct decrease of 33 per cent.

☞ "Ought a woman to be hanged?" asks THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION. That is owing all together to who the woman is. If Anna Dickinson, Susan B. Anthony, Wendell Phillips, or Theodore Tilton, are the women, then we say let them hang, and that immediately, if not sooner.—*Griffin News.*

The Baptist Convention.

We publish the final proceedings of the Baptist Convention in Rome. The writer of the excellent letters is Col. W. O. Tuggle, of LaGrange, who always writes well and interestingly. We believe THE CONSTITUTION is the only paper, outside of the Rome journals, that has had a full report of the Convention.

Enterprise.

THE ATLANTA (GA.) CONSTITUTION of Sunday before last had fifty columns of live "ads." New York and Atlanta business men are up to the times.

What do our city merchants and business men think of this for two small places like the above, compared to big Richmond?—*Richmond Guide.*

Death of Hon. James Brooks, of New York.

The telegraph again brings us the news that Hon. James Brooks is dead. There is no mistake this time. He will be better remembered in this country as the editor of the New York Evening Express—a journal that for years struggled for constitutional law and for justice to the South.

The Rural Southerner.

The May number of the above attractive and instructive magazine is upon our table. In its table of contents, embracing communications, articles on live stock, horticulture, poultry, the fireside, the practical and useful, and editorial, the reader will find much that is highly entertaining as well as of practical benefit.

The Rural Southerner is a valuable journal, and not only commends itself to the agriculturist and horticulturalist, but also to the general reader. Published by J. Ben Wilson, Atlanta, Georgia.

Educational Journal.

Among the many projects before the State Teachers Association for the advancement of the great cause of education, is one for the establisment of an educational journal.

The idea is a fine one, and we hope to see it carried out. Such a journal is needed, and would be a most potent and powerful instrument of educational progress.

The details of the plan are not fully settled. The idea is to have the Secretary of the Association to be the chief editor. The State School Commissioner and the President of the Association are to be assistant editors, and they are to select others to aid them from the great body of leading teachers.

We trust to see the conception executed. We shall have more to say of it hereafter.

Important Supreme Court Decision—The Noted Wood Case—A New Trial Granted.

We give, in our Supreme Court reports this morning, the full text of the decision in the case of Myron D. Wood, convicted of seducing Miss Emma Chivers.

The court below refused a new trial. The Supreme Court, by a divided bench, reverse the lower court and grant a new trial. The accused was convicted in two separate trials in the Superior Court, and thus gains a third trial.

Judge McCay and Judge Trippe favor the new trial on the general theory that a married man cannot lead an intelligent young unmarried woman to her ruin by a promise of marriage. Chief Justice Warner, on the contrary, thinks that inability from marriage to repair the injury of seduction aggravates the offense. And he is assents.

The case is one of those that the true journalist regrets to have to record, and passes over with as few words as possible.

Webster's Quarto Dictionary. Published by G. & C. Merriam, Springfield, Mass.

The advertisement of the above magnificent and unsurpassed dictionary of the English language will be found in another column. The agent of this royal volume is Captain Robert E. Park, formerly Principal of the LaGrange High School, a gallant ex-Confederate officer, and a leading educator of the State.

It would be difficult to tell all the merits of this splendid book. It is a complete dictionary of the English language. We have critically examined its contents, and find it as near faultless as such a book can be made. Its definitions are singularly correct, full and conscientious. An admirable fullness and completeness marks this feature. A comparison of the definitions with those of any other dictionary will show their thoroughness and accuracy.

The embellishments and illustrations are profuse and felicitous. The appendix to the book contains many tables and features of great utility. Among these we notice the pronunciation of Greek, Latin, Scripture, and Geographical names and names of distinguished men of modern times, abbreviations and signs used in printing and writing, and a collection of words and phrases in common use from other languages.

In addition to these, there is another most valuable table of all the celebrated characters and works of fiction, which no other Dictionary has and which is a most useful matter to editors and teachers, as well as the general reader.

The work is strongly and splendidly bound and does credit to the publisher.

We commend it and the gentlemanly agent to our people.

The Gulf Railroad.

The Brunswick Appeal has this: "We see from several of our exchanges that Colonel Screven, backed by the directors of his road, is gathering his resources for a long and a strong effort to push on his line from Bainbridge to Pollard, Alabama, where he will secure a rail connection with Mobile and New Orleans. He has already had organized an engineer corps and put them in the field to make the necessary survey. He has discarded the idea of State indorsement, and now proposes to see what can be accomplished by the friends of the enterprise out of their own resources. With the wealth of Savannah and Mobile, and the immense amounts already involved in the road which will prove a total loss unless the road is finished and other connections secured, it would seem that the necessary means could be secured for its extension. The enterprise is certainly worth a thorough effort, and we are right glad to see it being made with a determination and enthusiasm. It might be that the people of Georgia would not object to a reasonable bonus being made by the State to secure their extension. Suppose the friends of the enterprise make this "tack," and see how it will be received by the masses. Our opinion is that the idea would meet with but little opposition."

Colonel Screven is a live railroader, and is exhibiting characteristically his energy in this matter.

Lying.

The New York World has a very classically written editorial on lying. From its statements we would infer that mendacity has become both a profession and a fine art in New York. It refers to those East India peoples mentioned by Macauley, who pursue lying as a legitimate and honest calling.

Coming down to our later times, the World passingly alludes to the Congressional facility for fibs.

The World, however, refers more particularly to some extremely fine specimens of lying disclosed in the recent New York Legislature inquires into the Erie complications.

The World has deftly and admiringly chronicled the am-*fib*-ious achievements of one Van Vechten. It is a curious photograph and worthy of reproduction, and deserves historic retention as part of this character and history of these queer times:

"He lied consistently in mass and detail, conscious that every member of the Committee knew he was lying, and that every human being who read the report of his testimony would know it. When cornered by documentary evidence he confessed with great cheerfulness and readiness that he had lied, lied back a little way, and tried to lie around his previous lies—to run shafts of new falsehood under or around them, so to speak; to get out of the *cul-de-sac* in which even experienced perjurers will sometimes find themselves, as the wariest lion will sometimes find itself in a toil. Upon the plain, open highway of square, straightforward lying this practitioner careers with much fine, unembarrassed grace, as of one whose natural gifts supplemented by long and assiduous experience, but when he falls in a pit he naturally splashes around a little. The Committee were not empowered to grant diplomas of mendacity to these witnesses, but if they had been they could not have withheld hyperboles of testimony, written on the widest expanse of sheepskin, to the transcendent merits of Van Vechten. In university phrase, he would have taken a double first."

Another fellow named Barber appears not to have been so clever a liar as Vechten. The World thus graphically compares them:

"Although his disposition to perjury quite equalled that of his associate, and his accomplishments in that way were really considerable, fell quite short of Van Vechten's lofty standard. Van Vetchen was the eagle proudly circling the empyrean of falsehood; Barber the mole stupidly and blindly boring his way through dark and subterranean labyrinths of lies. His lies were without form and void. They were stupid, unimaginative, inchoate. He could remember nothing. He knew nothing. He simulated mental addlement and imbecility. He did his best, but his lies have not the not the fine vigor and audacity, the delicate particularity and detail, which characterized those of his partner."

But the master piece of the unique collection of artistic liars is the very notorious Jay Gould. The World is lost in admiration of the powers of this prince of prevaricators, this lord of liars, this Corypheus of cunning falsehood jugglers.

"Nor must Mr. Jay Gould be omitted from this chapter of celebration. Mr. Gould has long possessed the confidence of the public as to his capacity in this direction. There are men who would bet on him against all competitors. It seems to be a fact that he executes his equivocations with a careless, unpremeditated ease which betokens immense natural capacity for the work, but he seems to take little interest in it. He is a languid but accomplished amateur, whose casual, offhand exploits indicate very clearly that he could outdo the most earnest professionals if he had a mind to. He enriches and embellishes the list, and when he lies, lies as one who neither loves nor hates it, but with the calm, noble indifference of genius."

Let us hope that we of the South may long be spared this brazen spawn of evil.

WESTERN AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD CO.,
PRESIDENT'S OFFICE,
ATLANTA, GA., April 30, 1873.

Hon. John Jones, State Treasurer:

DEAR SIR: I send you by the Treasurer of this company $25,000 in cash, the rental due the State for the present month of April. Please send me the usual receipt of the Comptroller General for the amount. Very truly, etc.,

(Signed) JOSEPH E. BROWN,
President, W. & A. R. R.

(No. 286.)

COMPTROLLER GENERAL'S OFFICE,
ATLANTA, GA., April 30, 1873.

Received of W. C. Morrill, Treasurer Western and Atlantic Railroad Company, the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars, rental of the Western and Atlantic Railroad for April, as per certificate No. 286 of John Jones, State Treasurer.

(Signed) W. L. GOLDSMITH,
$25,000. Comptroller General.

DECISIONS
OF THE
SUPREME COURT OF GEORGIA.

Delivered at Atlanta, April 29, 1873.

REPORTED EXPRESSLY FOR THE CONSTITUTION BY HENRY JACKSON, SUPREME COURT REPORTER.

M. D. Wood vs. The State. Seduction, from DeKalb.

McCAY, J.

1. A married man known by a female of ordinary sense to be such, may be guilty of the crime of seducing said female, but under section 4305 of the Revised Code, which provides that any person, who, by persuasion and *promise of marriage*, or other false and fraudulent means, shall seduce, etc., a married man, known by the woman to be such, cannot, if she be a woman of ordinary sense, be guilty of seducing her by "persuasion and promise of marriage."

2. Whilst we recognize the law to be that a married man, known to be such by the woman seduced, may be guilty of seduction by other false and fraudulent means than by persuasion and promise of marriage, yet a count, in an indictment which charges seduction by false and fraudulent means, and sets forth as one of such means a promise of marriage made by a married man to an unmarried female of ordinary sense who knows he is married, is not a good count, unless it also contain charges of other means false and fraudulent, sufficient in themselves to constitute the offense, and said count, though then a good count, is only so because of the charge of said other false and fraudulent acts.

3. A charge of seduction which sets forth that the defendant was a teacher of a school and the girl seduced his pupil, a minister of the Gospel and the girl a member of the church of which he was the pastor, that he told her he loved her, that she was congenial with him, that he had prayed over their relations, and that it would not be wrong for her to submit her person to him, by means of which, etc., is a good charge.

4. The guilt of the accused will depend on the proof and on the actual influence under all the facts, including the several characters of each and her confidence in him and the effect which such statements had in truth upon the girl.

5. On the trial of an indictment for seduction it was error in the Court to charge the jury that whilst the woman seduced must be a virtuous, unmarried female yet the fact of her virtue was whether she had or had not before that time, ever had illegal sexual intercourse with a man.

6. When on a trial for seduction, the female alleged to have been seduced, was the sole witness to the principal facts, and in her evidence she declared that for two years after the alleged seduction before the trial, she had lived a life disclosing great moral turpitude hypocrisy, and the Court was asked, in writing, to charge the jury, that one ground for disbelieving a female witness was that if the witness disclosed in her testimony acts done by her and habits of life pursued by her which exhibit moral turpitude in herself, and the Judge refused.

HELD, That this was error, and the fact that the prisoner on trial is charged to have been the cause of said acts, and to have joined in them does not alter the rule.

7. If a written request be made to charge, legal in its terms and pertinent to the matter on trial, it is the duty of the Court to charge at least the substance of it; it is not enough, if by inference, it may be covered by some other charge, unless that inference be very plain and noticeable.

8. On a trial for seduction, acts, and sayings between the parties, bearing upon the principal fact, both before, at the time and after are admissible in evidence as inducement, as part of the res gestæ, and as explanatory and in mitigation or exculpation of the principal fact.

9. Under an indictment for seduction, it is competent for the jury to find the defendant guilty of adultry or adultery and fornication if the proof would justify it. Seduction is the higher offence and necessarily makes the other, and it was error in the Judge on the written request of the defendant's counsel to refuse to pount out to the jury in his charge the difference between these offences.

Judgment reversed.

George N. Lester, Hill & Candler, for plaintiff in error.

J. T. Glenn, Solicitor General, and C. Peeples, *contra.*

TRIPPE, J., concurring.

The plea in this case makes the issue, whether a married man, whose marriage is known to the female alleged to be seduced, can commit the crime of seduction by persuasion and promise of marriage. The words of the law are: "If any person shall, by persuasion and promise of marriage, or other false and fraudulent means, seduce a virtuous unmarried female, and induce her to yield to his lustful embraces, and allow him to have carnal knowledge of her, such person shall on conviction be punished, etc."

The first count in the indictment charges the seduction to have been accomplished by persuasion and promises of marriage. The second count charges other false and fraudulent means. The third count charges both persuasion and promises of marriage, and other false and fraudulent means. The plea was filed to all the counts, and agreed by the State to apply to each and all. The State demurred to the plea, the demurrer was sustained, and the plea disallowed as to either or any of the counts. Thus the Court below held that a married man, whose marriage was known to the alleged victim could commit the crime of seduction by persuasion and promises of marriage. That judgment is brought here for review.

What was the object of the statute? It was not to make adultery or fornication an offense and punishable. That had been done before. It was not to make fornication when committed by persons, between whom there existed an engagement to marry more penal than it already was, simply because of that engagement.

The statutes of some of the States do this, but in each such statute, or in the decisions construing them, it is provided or held that the man must be unmarried, or not known to the woman to be married. The great object of those statutes, and of ours and of all such law-givers must have been to prevent the sacred promise of marriage, the promise to become *one*, the promise of taking the vow of love and fidelity and protection for life, from being made the means of destroying the character, the peace and happiness of one who accepts and confides in that promise.

It was to protect the honor and purity of woman from an attack by a seducer, armed with all the power and influence that such a promise must give.

If a woman be in danger from a seducer the power and chances of that seducer is greatly increased when she surrenders her heart, and the strong bond of promised marriage exists between them. Just then this wise and salutary law—salutary if not perverted—steps in and says to the lustful outlaw, if you make the promise to enter into that relation which the law of God and man sanctions, approves and invites, and public policy demands, as instrument to debauch virtue and ruin her who has trusted to it, the brand of the felon shall be upon you. I repeat, such a law is wise, prudent and salutary. It punishes with severity a most odious crime, and protects virtue where its defences are overreached by the false pretences or fraudulent artifices of the spy and the traitor.

But to say, that a promise of marriage, no matter by whom made, whether the man be married or not, whether the promise be impossible or not, shall or can be the means of seducing a "virtuous, unmarried female," and shall be punishable in case of such a seduction with the same ignominious penalty, is to confound all gradations of punishment, and to vindicate the assumed wrongs of one who leaps to her ruin, as strongly as the wrongs of one who has been cheated, blinded and defrauded to her ruin by falsehood, and fraud. No rule of the civil Code grades its penalties on such a basis.

A false and fraudulent promise of marriage, trusted in by the woman, has doubtless often been and may be again the means of seducing a "virtuous, unmarried female," and though by her fall she may draw the finger of scorn upon her, yet the law becomes her avenger, and punishes her wrong doer because, by his falsehood, she is defrauded to her ruin. But for her, or any one, or the law to ascribe her wrongs or ruin to a promise which she *knew* was both false and impossible of performance, to say she was seduced by listening to a promise as degrading to her by listening to it as to the one made it, by a promise of a man of what she knew he did not have, is as utterly at variance with the true wisdom of all law and sound morals as it would be for her to claim the sympathy, vindication and protection of the law for yielding herself by a promise of a palace from a pauper or a crown from a beggar. As well might she say a bauble or a penny was her price, as that a known, barren, worthless promise won her.

Surely, the law does not set up her virtue as of such great worth that it must be vindicated by such high penalties.

But it may be said that if the law so declares, it matters not what may be thought of its wisdom, or the consistency of its logic, it must be administered as it is written. This is true, but it is none the less the duty of a Court to construe and define the meaning of the law when a question for construction arises.

The words of the law are: "Shall by persuasion and promises of marriage or other false and fraudulent means seduce a virtuous unmarried female, etc." No one can deny that the "other means," other than promise of marriage, must be "false and fraudulent." Those are the very words of the law. "False" means that which is not true, coupled with a lying intent. "Fraudulent" is something that will deceive, cheat, mislead, inducing a belief in what is not true, and action on such belief. Can it be fairly claimed that all the other means must be false and fraudulent, believed in by the victim and deceived by them, but it matters not whether the promise of marriage was false or fraudulent or believed in, or whether she was deceived by it or not. This would make mere words, words known to be nothing but an empty sound, *et præterea nihil*, constitute an essential in a most infamous crime.

It could only be effected by that construction of the old English statute, making it treason to imagine the death of the King, when it was held that the owner of an inn called "The Crown," on urging his son to do his duty because he would be heir to the crown, was guilty of treason in imagining the death of the King, for no one could inherit from the King until he was dead.

The whole spirit of our law, the reason and the context, seem to require the construction that the promise of marriage must be made under circumstances that would not only make it false, but the victim of that promise must be deceived by it. This she could not be, if she knew the promise could not be performed.

Again, it is said that the promise might be made by a man who was married and his marriage not known to the woman. What I have said meets this point and that by such a promise the crime of seduction could be committed under the law.

It is further said that the promise might be conditionally made, to-wit: On the event of a divorce or the expected death of the wife, and a virtuous female misled or deceived by such a promise. The belief need not change this latter condition, that is, that the death of the wife was expected or it was believed or stated by the defendant to Miss Chivers that his wife would not live longer than two years and he would then marry her. I will not discuss this as we owe deference to a Judge in his reply to a similar point, by the single remark, That such a promise would be void as against public policy, I have no doubt whatever."

Doubtless such a promise would be void. But a higher ground may be taken in reply. Such a promise and such negotiations are not only void as against public policy, but the public policy that would allow no woman damages for a breach of marriage promise so made, still I as would vindicate her, if she gave up her virtue by means of such a promise, and in such vindication impose a longer term of imprisonment upon the alleged wrong doer than for any other crime save one that is punished by death or imprisonment for life. The man who would thus act might deserve such a fate, but I do not think think any law or law-giver would give as a reason for the punishment that he seduced a virtuous unmarried female. The moral crime against the dying wife might call for any penalty—but hardly any law would punish the act as a wrong against her, who would by her own showing exhibit herself as unworthy of any defender. Least of all, could such a woman thus bartering her virtue, claim to be a "virtuous female" seduced by promise of marriage—and I do not think that such a promise or such a character comes within the scope of the provisions of the law.

The man who thus acts, who comes within either class that I have been considering, may be vile and a criminal, he is vile and a criminal and would be punished on conviction, but not for what he is not and cannot be in such cases, the seducer of a virtuous unmarried female by persuasion and promise of marriage.

But few laws of a similar kind to ours have been brought under notice in the argument of this case. One statute, that of Wisconsin, excludes all idea by its very terms, that a married man can seduce by or under a promise of marriage, or that a promise of marriage from a married man can have any agency in seduction. The statute is: "Any unmarried man who, under promise of marriage, or any married man who shall seduce," etc.

The law-makers there did not seem to think such a thing possible as seduction by a married man under a promise of marriage.

In New York the statute says nothing of a married man, but a punishment for seduction "under promise of marriage."

Under that Act it was held in two cases that a married man known to the woman to be married, cannot be guilty of seduction "under promise of marriage." The Court, in pronouncing judgment, says: "To call such an engagement a promise of marriage would be a fragrant perversion of all legal sense and learning." 1 Parker's Cr., Rep. 333.

I do not think that the Court erred in charging "the presumption of law is that the female alleged to have been seduced was virtuous, and that presumption remains until removed by proof: she must have personal chastity. If she, at the time of the alleged seduction, had never had unlawful sexual intercourse with man—if no man had then carnally known her, she was a virtuous female within the meaning of the law. If man had then carnally known her, had had sexual intercourse with her, she is not a virtuous female within the meaning of the law." The proof of lascivious indulgences, dalliances, with other evidence short of direct proof of the overt act, may authorize a jury to infer actual guilt, the illicit act. In the eye of the law a women is virtuous unless she is guilty of sexual intercourse. She may do wild and wanton things, but unless she be legally guilty, she is legally virtuous. If she does not violate the law, she does not forfeit the protection of the law. Any other standard in law would seem to set up too loose a rule for the guidance of juries, and what would be held by one jury as showing a want of virtue, would be considered by another as innocent. If a jury believes from the evidence that the illicit act has been committed, the want of virtue is then shown This may be shown by circumstances as well as by direct proof.

I concur with my brother McCay as to the right of the defendant to have had the request in relation to the credibility of a witness given in charge. And the more especially was it his right when his conviction may be had on the uncorroborated evidence of the woman alleged to have been seduced. The statutes on this point in several of the States and of the United States, require the woman's testimony to be corroborated. I have found no statute that does not require this. When a defendant is thus exposed, he is entitled specially to the right to have all legal and proper principles applicable to the case to be given in charge to the jury. I concur also on the other points in his opinion on which the judgment of this Court is given, and generally in his reasoning thereon, except as to the point wherein I have above expressed a different opinion, and I concur in the judgment reversing the judgment of the Court below and granting a new trial.

WARNER, C. J., dissenting.

The defendant was indicted for the seduction of Emma J. Chivers, an unmarried female, under the provisions of the 4305th section of the Code, which declares that, "if any person shall, by persuasion and promises of marriage, or other false and fraudulent means, seduce a virtuous unmarried female, and induce her to yield to his lustful embraces, and allow him to have carnal knowledge of her, such person, on conviction, shall be punished by imprisonment and labor in the penitentiary for a term not less than two nor longer than twenty years. The prosecution may be stopped at any time by the marriage of the parties, or a *bona fide* offer to marry on the part of the seducer." When the defendant was arraigned he filed a plea in bar of the indictment, alleging therein that he was a married man at the time the offence is alleged to have been committed, and had been so for more than eleven years, had a lawful wife with whom he was then cohabiting, and three children, which was well known to the said Emma J. Chivers, and could not have been a party to a contract of marriage, etc

The counsel for the State demurred to the plea, which was sustained by the Court, and the defendant excepted. The case made by the defendant's plea is whether a married man, known to be so by the female alleged to have been seduced, can be indicted and convicted under the before recited section of the Code. This section of the Code, it will be perceived, is not restricted by its terms to unmarried men, but declares that if any person shall by persuasion and promises of marriage, or other false and fraudulent means, seduce a virtuous and unmarried female, etc. The fact that the seducer cannot repair the injury done by marriage because he is already married, does not lessen the offense, but is an aggravation of it. It might as well be said that if an unmarried man should seduce a virtuous unmarried female by persuasion and promise of marriage, and afterwards marry another woman, that he could not be convicted and punished because he could not then repair the injury by marriage of the victim of his lust. This section of the Code should receive a reasonable construction, that the injury done to the seduced female may be repaired by the seducer by marriage, when it can lawfully be done. But it is said the seduced female in this case knew at the time that the defendant could not marry her, and therefore she was not deceived by him; that she acted in her own wrong. The reply is, that the provisions of the statute are aimed at the seducer, and not at his victim; besides, it is alleged in the indictment that the defendant's wife was in bad health and could not live long, and that he promised to marry her after his wife's death. The mother of the human race was tempted and fell, and the object and theory of our law is to punish the tempter, the seducer, whether he be a married man or an unmarried man. If the defendant truthfully represented to Miss Chivers that his wife was in bad health and could not live long, and promised to marry her after his wife's death, and thereby persuaded and induced her to yield to his lustful embraces, and allowed him to have carnal knowledge of her, then he would be guilty of seduction under the provisions of the Code. If the defendant falsely, and fraudulently represented to her that his wife was in bad health and could not live long, when in fact she was not in bad health, and conditionally promised to marry as before stated, and thereby persuaded her to yield to his lustful embraces, etc., then he would be guilty of seduction notwithstanding he was a married man. Persuasion and promises of marriage are not the only means contemplated by the statute by which a virtuous unmarried female may be seduced. The statute did not intend to enumerate all the means by which the artful seducer might resort to accomplish his purpose, but if his promises marriage, or by "other false and fraudulent means" seduce a virtuous unmarried female, he would be guilty of seduction, although he might not have promised marriage. The other means employed to accomplish his purpose, as contemplated by the statute, must be such as the law will recognize to be false and fraudulent, according to the legal sense of those words, as applicable to the facts of the case. As if the defendant, although a married man, being the Pastor of the Church of which Miss Chivers was a member, and her school teacher, as is disclosed by the evidence in this record, having her entire confidence, told her that he loved her, and asked her to return his love, and if she would allow him to be intimate with her he would not harm her, would not hurt her feelings for the world, that he had thought of all this before, and knew it was not wrong, had made it a subject of prayer, had prayed to be directed right, that his conscience did not smite him for the course he was taking, that he believed it it had been wrong, that Providence would have interposed some way to prevent it, that he had that much confidence in God that he believed that some obstacle would have been interposed to their intimacy, that his wife did not love him and had refused to have anything to do with him, that he had no one in whom he could place confidence and begged her to trust him wholly, and not to be so reserved, that she must know if he did anything wrong, it would hurt him as much as her, that she might know that he would not injure himself, etc. In view of the relative position which this unmarried female occupied towards the defendant, the means employed by him to seduce her, come within the definition of "other false and fraudulent means" as contemplated by the statute; and the fact that he was a married man at the time, and that his victim knew it, does not protect him against the crime of seduction, as charged in the indictment, and in my judgment there was no error in sustaining the demurrer to the defendant's plea. The object and intention of the statute was to protect the virtue of unmarried females against seduction by married as well as unmarried men, either by persuasion or promise of marriage, absolute or conditional, or by other false and fraudulent means, and to punish the offender therefor in the Courts, so as to prevent the injured parties or their friends from seeking redress by the punishment of the offender with their own hands. The statute is a beneficial one, and I am not disposed, as a judicial magistrate, to restrict it operation, so as to defeat its object and manifest intention. The motion in arrest of judgment was properly overruled. The offense as charged in each count in the indictment is sufficiently technical and correct, and states it in the terms and language of the Code, and so plainly that the nature of the offense charged might have been easily understood by the jury. It is only necessary to allege in the indictment such facts, as make out the offense under the provisions of the Code; all the evidence expected to be introduced on the trial need not be set forth in the indictment, and, therefore, there was no error in the Court in admitting evidence pertinent to the issue on trial, because it was not set forth therein. It is insisted that the Court erred in charging the jury "that the presumption of law is that she, Emma L. Chivers, the female alleged to have been seduced, was virtuous, and that presumption remains until removed by proof: she must have personal chastity. If she, at the time of the alleged seduction, had never had unlawful sexual intercourse with man, if no man had then had carnal knowledge of her, she was a virtuous female within the meaning of the law. If man had had this carnal knowledge of her, had had sexual intercourse with her, she was not a virtuous female within the meaning of the law." This charge of the Court, was in my judgment, a correct interpretation of what the statute means by a virtuous unmarried female. If the unmarried females of this State, are not in the eye of the law presumed to be virtuous until the contrary is shown, the condition of our unmarried females is quite different from what I have always supposed it to be, and cannot, by my judgment, sanction the contrary presumption that they are not virtuous, but must affirmatively prove that they are so. The presumption of the law is that all of our unmarried females are virtuous, and that the reverse thereof is the exception. The proposition contended for, as applicable to our unmarried females in this State, is simply monstrous. The public morals of our people have not yet become so corrupted that the law will presume that our unmarried females are not virtuous, and if such a state of thing existed, it would be a very cogent reason why the statute against seduction should be enforced for the protection of society generally. But it is said, the Court erred in its charge in not submitting the question to the jury under the evidence of Collier and others, whether Miss Chivers was a virtuous, unmarried female, as contemplated by the statute, at the time of her alleged seduction by the defendant. The Court did charge the jury that if she had never had unlawful sexual intercourse with man—if no man had then had carnal knowledge of her—she was a virtuous female with in the meaning of the law, but if man had, then carnal knowledge of her—had had unlawful sexual intercourse with her, she was not a virtuous female within the meaning of the law. If that was not the proper standard by which a virtuous female should be tested in the sense of the statute, what shall be the proper standard? If she had her pristine virtue at the time the defendant seduced her, and he deprived her of it, was she not a virtuous female in the sense that word is used in the statute? Will the wayward, imprudent acts of a school girl, the allowing improper liberties to be taken with her person, in play or otherwise, rebut the presumption of the law that she is a virtuous female in the sense of the statute, and that she has had carnal knowledge of a man? In the estimation of some people, if an unmarried female wears her dress too short, or too short a skirt, thereby exposes her person, she might not be considered a virtuous female. What shall be the test of a virtuous unmarried female, in the sense and meaning of the statute, unless we adopt that, as stated by the Court, in its charge to the jury? In my judgment, so long as an unmarried female retains her personal chastity, she is a virtuous unmarried female within the true intent and meaning of the statute, and that he who persuades or induces her to surrender to him that personal chastity in the manner as prescribed therein, is a seducer; in other words, if no man has ever before deprived the unmarried female of her present chastity, the first man that unlawfully does so is the seducer of a virtuous unmarried female, as contemplated by the statute. In this case, the female alleged to have been seduced had not only the presumption of the law in favor of her being virtuous, but she stated positively in her evidence that no man had ever had carnal knowledge of her but the defendant. Was there anything in the evidence of the defendant, which in the judgment of the law, would rebut the presumption of her being a virtuous unmarried female, in the sense of the statute, and her sworn statement that she was so at the time of the alleged seduction? Whether the jury believed the statements of Collier, I do not know; that was a question for them; but what were his statements in relation to Miss Chivers' personal chastity? In 1867 he went to school with her to the defendant; she called him to her one day in the school room and told him to sit by her; he did so, and she took his hand and put it inside her boscm, next to her skin; he felt of her legs, hugged and kissed her. At another time, she told him that she would let him sleep with her that night provided her mother was absent—agreed to go but did not—was sick. At another time, one day about two o'clock, she sort of pulled up her clothes and asked him if he did not want to feel of her legs, this was near the school house when the boys were playing ball. She also told him one day in the school house, that if he would call on her some night like a decent young man and after he went out, wait on the railroad about half an hour or so, she would come out and meet him on the railroad; that arrangement was never consummated; was sick, and went home to Alabama where he lived then and now. Take all this evidence of Collier to be true, and what of it? Does it prove that any man had carnal knowledge of her person, or that she was not a virtuous, unmarried female, in the sense of the statute, at the time of the alleged seduction by the defendant? The law presumes her to have been so and she swore positively that she was so. So far as the evidence of Collier is concerned, admitting it all to be true, the citadel of her virtue remained intact, it was not captured by him or any other man up to the time of the alleged seduction by the defendant. It is somewhat remarkable, however, that Collier being about nineteen or twenty years of age, who had so much tempted by this young lady, according to the account of it, did not improve the opportunities so graciously and repeatedly offered to him. After all, the question on this branch of the case for the jury to decide, was whether Miss Shivers was a virtuous unmarried female at the time of the alleged seduction by the defendant, within the meaning of the statute, had she ever before that time had carnal knowledge of a man? was she in possession of her personal chastity at *that time*, and did the defendant take it from her? The presumption of the law was in her favor, besides her positive evidence of the fact, and admitting all the evidence offered to prove the contrary thereof to have been true, still, it falls very far short of being sufficient evidence under the law to rebut that legal presumption, and the proven fact that she was at the time of the seduction a virtuous unmarried female in the sense and meaning of the statute.

There is no evidence offered by the defendant which approximates to the establishment of the fact that she had carnal knowledge of any man prior to the alleged seduction. The evidence of Collier, if true, proves improper conduct on her part, but there is nothing in that evidence, which would authorize the jury under the law to find that she had carnal knowledge of him, or any other man. I will not say, that evidence of a man and woman being found in bed together, or other acts of a similar character, which, under the law, would raise a violent presumption of unlawful sexual intercourse between the parties, would not be sufficient evidence of carnal knowledge of each other to authorize the jury to so find, but there are no facts of that kind proved in this case, or any other facts, which, under the law, would raise a violent presumption that she had had carnal knowledge of any man, other than the defendant, and for that reason there was no error in the charge of the Court, of which the defendant can complain. The Court ought not to have charged the jury upon an assumed state of facts not proved by the evidence, but the Court did charge the jury that she must have had personal chastity; that if man had carnally known her, had had unlawful sexual intercourse with her, she was not a virtuous female within the meaning of the law, and left the jury to decide that question under the evidence in relation to that point in the case, including Collier's evidence, as well as that of other witnesses. Where is the evidence in this record that raises a violent presumption under the law, that Miss Chivers ever had, at any time, carnal knowledge of any man other than the defendant, which would have authorized the Court to have charged the jury in relation to it?

When a defendant is indicted on the criminal side of the Court for seducing a virtuous unmarried female, it is not a good legal defence for him to black-ball her character, by proving loose declarations, imprudent, or immodest conduct on the part of his victim, but he must go further and prove that she had lost her personal chastity prior to his alleged seduction of her, or he must prove such facts as under the law, would raise a violent presumption that she had done so, such facts, as under the law, would authorize a jury to find that she had had unlawful sexual intercourse with a man.

To hold otherwise, will make the statute, which was intended to protect the personal chastity of unmarried females, not worth the paper on which it is written. It was not the object of the statute to protect the defendant's personal chastity, as the argument assumes, but the object of it was to protect the personal chastity of the unmarried female against his attempts to take it away from her, no matter what may now be his pretexts, or excuses, for depriving her of it. If she was such a notorious character as he would now have us to believe, why did he not exclude her from the church of which he was the Pastor? Is it a legal defence for him now to say that he was seduced to deprive her of her personal chastity? The argument amounts to just that, and nothing more. It was not a question of damages that was involved on the trial of the accusation, or whether the defendant was guilty of the offence of adultery and fornication, but the question was, did the defendant deprive the unmarried female of her personal chastity, as alleged in the indictment? If she had lost it before, then he did not deprive her of it, for he could not take from her that which she did not have. The law, however, presumes, that Miss Chivers was a virtuous unmarried female in the sense of the statute, at the time of the alleged seduction, she swore that she was, and take all the evidence offered by the defendant to show the contrary thereof to be true, it is not sufficient under the law, to have authorized the jury to find that she was not a virtuous unmarried female, as contemplated by the statute, and who could not have been seduced and deprived of her personal chastity by the defendant, as alleged in the indictment. In my judgement, there was no error in the refusal of the Court to charge as requested, or in the charge as given, of which the defendant had a right to complain, in view of the evidence contained in the record. If the jury believed the testimony of Miss Chivers, and her mother, and that was a question exclusively for their consideration, then the verdict was unquestionably right, and according to the repeated rulings of this Court heretofore made that the verdict should not be disturbed.

I am therefore of the opinion that the judgment of the Court below should be affirmed.

BY TELEGRAPH

TO THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

DEATH OF JAMES BROOKS.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, April 30.—Gov. Sharkey's remains were placed in a vault to-day. They will be taken to Jackson, Miss., in the fall.

On account of the irregularities in the United States depository at Mobile that office has been closed, and hereafter the business for that point will be discharged by the assistant treasurer at New Orleans.

THE WEATHER FOR TO-DAY.

For the lower Mississippi Valley, Tennessee, Missouri and the Gulf States, a falling barometer, fresh southeast winds, a rising temperature, cloudy weather and heavy rains; for the South Atlantic States east and southeast winds, a diminishing pressure, followed by cloudy weather, with occasional rain.

NEW YORK.

CONSIGNED.

NEW YORK, April 30.—The steamer Scotia brings a half million dollars in gold consigned to the agency of the bank of Montreal.

ANXIETY.

There is considerable anxiety in regard to the Continental Bank.

A LAND SLIDE.

A Rio Janeiro letter of the 4th inst. states: Owing to the late rains there a land slide occurred which crushed and threw down the stone wall into the building, in the Navy Yard, instantly killing twenty workmen and wounding some fifty others.

A RIOT BREWING.

A riot is brewing between the Swedes and Italians, who] succeeded the other railroad laborers at Patterson, N. J. Both parties are said to be heavily armed.

SUCCESSFUL STRIKE.

The Crispins' strike is generally successful.

ADMIRALITY COURT.

The Admirality Court in the case of the bark B. Rodgere and the Steamer Bristol has decided that both vessels are in fault for the collision and ordered an apportionment of damages.

DEAD.

James Brooks died at 8.30. He was sensible to his death.

RUN OVER.

ALBANY, April 30.—Two drunkards were killed by the cars near this city to-day.

LOUISIANA.

FROM RIO GRANDE.

NEW ORLEANS, April 30.—Belknap and Sheridan are here en route for Washington from Rio Grande.

PENNSYLVYNIA.

PHILADELPHIA, April 30.—Richard Pillet, who suicided, was engaged for ten years to Miss Steady. She lately inherited a handsome estate, and everything was prepared for the marriage at noon, at St. Mark's Church. The parties were highly connected.

CANADA.

ANOTHER INDIAN MASSACRE.

TORONTO, April 30.—Information has been received here from a source generally reported reliable, to the effect that some American traders having poisoned two Sioux chiefs, Little Knife and Sitting Bull, at a place called Cypress Hill, in the British territory, by administering strychnine to them in their food, the Sioux fell on the post and massacred the Americans in the vicinity. They also stated that the half breeds living in the neighborhood shared the same fate. But this is contradicted by another report. Cypress Hill is about 450 miles from Fort Garry.

ENGLAND.

THE RACE.

LONDON, April 30.—Forward won the 2,000 guinea stakes at the Newmarket races—Kaiser second, and Sullivan third. The betting was six to one against Forward. Ten horses ran.

THE DAILY CONSTITUTION

ATLANTA:

THURSDAY, MAY 1, 1873.

SUGAR CREEK PAPER MILLS,

WM. McNAUGHT & CO.

Publishers of Weekly Constitution for specimen of our Manufacture. mar21-1y

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Carley, Buck & Co.!

Atlanta Branch Geist Brothers Oil and Paint Works, 18 Pryor street. Pure Leads, Lard, Linseed, and Burning Oils, Colors, Varnishes, Window Glass, Lamps, etc., at Wholesale. Artists' materials, Crayons, Pencils, Canvas, Stretchers, Water and Oil Colors, &c., a specialty. apr15-eod1y.

W. H. BROTHERTON'S closing out sale is the place to buy cheap goods. Best prints, 11½c.; striped cambrics 12c.; 44 bleached domestic, 12½c.; six-quarter bone Frenches, common corsets, 65c.; ¾ white marseilles quilts, $1 25, Saratoga, Newport, Magnolia, and Empress slippers, $2 25, former price $3 00; one-button kid gloves, 50c.; two, 75c.; and all other goods at correspondingly reduced rates. tf

INDEX TO NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.—Parkhurst, McDonald & Co, have three white Chester pigs for sale.

A Rosenfeld has associated with him Mr B Rosenfeld. The new firm is A & B Rosenfeld.

McNaught & Ferguson succeed McNaught, Ormond & Co.

United States Marshal Smythe offers a reward of $200 for Harrison Barker, who escaped from jail.

See card of Scipios & Sons, wood dealers.

Sam Harris, colored, street sprinkler, has a word to say.

Get Webster's Unabridged Dictionary.

See legal notice from DeKalb county.

CLEAN the street crossings.

SODA FOUNTS.—Are not much on the gush.

THE box factory on Marietta street began operations yesterday.

ATTENTION is directed to the advertisement of Mr. G. O. Wynn entitled "a swindling insurance company."

MAY FESTIVAL.—All the young ladies and girls who have promised to participate in the Rose Bud union are request d to meet promptly at DeGive's Opera House this afternoon at 3½ o'clock.

MAYSON'S GREAT BOOK SALE. — Books! Books! To-night at Mayson's! All kinds, including the great novels of Dickens. Bargains to be had. Lovers of books good books, be sure to go.

HIBERNIAN PICNIC.—The Hibernian picnic will take place on the 12th of May at Iceville. The first train will leave at 6:30 A. M., and the second at 1:30. The party will return at 6:30. The platform for dancing will be extended twenty-five feet.

GIBRALTAR Lodge, Good Templars, at Stone Mountain, is in a flourishing condition. At the meeting on Wednesday night 85 members were out, and five new members were initiated. Rev. J. M. Stillwell delivered a stirring address to the members of the Lodge.

AT THE CORAL, No. 21, MARIETTA STREET. Messrs Quaen & Bear are located at the above place as live stock auctioneers and commission merchants. These gentlemen, among various other things sold by them, dispose of a large number of fine horses. They are live men, energetic and prompt in all their transactions.

THE ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN CANAL CONVENTION.—The various committees charged with making preparations for the Convention to meet in this city on the 20th prox'mo, are requested to meet at the Hall of the Chamber of Commerce this afternoon at 3 o'clock. A full attendance is desired.

The committee of the City Council to consider the subject of the Convention are invited to attend the meeting of the above mentioned committee.

A. C. GARLINGTON,
Chairman Committee General Arrangements.
May 1, 1873.

AMUSEMENT ITEMS.—A London theatre will devote itself to matinees exclus vely.

Mr John Brougham is confined to his bed by an attack of rheumatic gout.

They are talking of afternoon theatres, for the benefit of country residents, in New York.

Harry Beckett, late of the Lydia Thompson troupe, is to be the low comedian at Wallack's.

A set of diamonds recently presented to Patti by the Czar of Russia, in person, is valued at $60,000.

Madame Anna Bishop is going round the world on a singing tour. She will first visit California, then China, and Australia.

IN LOVE WITH A MOUNTAIN.—We had frequently heard of people being much charmed with mountain scenery, romantic views, and such like, but all this is put completely in the shade by the recent picnic performance of our young friends of the Christian Church. They went down to Stone Mountain last Tuesday morning intending to return that night but became so much enraptured by the rural scenery that not content with the day they insisted on spending the night at the mountain, and did return the next morning. This too when the weather was by no means the most delightful. Some uninformed person says the passenger train left them, but this must be a mistake, and we attribute their stay to a sudden outburst of affection for the mountain. Now is the time for the proprietors to sell.

ESCAPE FROM JAIL.—Some two or three hours before day yesterday morning, Mr. Harrison Barker, a United States prisoner, made his escape from Fulton county prison. Mr. Barker is implicated in the recent shooting and wounding of Deputy Marshal Captain Blacker. He was committed to jail in default of bond several weeks since, and he remained in confinement until yesterday morning. He had been placed in a room on the second floor of the jail building. In some way he became possessed of a mallet, and by using a leg of his bedstead which he had torn off, and his mallet he made an aperture in his window, large enough to enable him to get out. Although two guards were on duty around the building, neither seems to have heard him. No clue to his whereabouts has been yet obtained, but vigorous efforts will be made by the Federal authorities to recapture him.

A reward of $100 is offered for his recapture.

THE DECATUR STREET EPISODE.—Yesterday afternoon, at about 2½ o'clock, the fiery steed attached to Messrs. Wood & Ashford's dray took advantage of the temporary absence of his driver to cut up a few performances that could scarcely be said to come within the legitimate sphere of the draying business.

He traveled up Decatur street in a way that excited the admiration of all who beheld him, and rendered worse than futile all efforts to stop his onward career. Turning sharply into Collins street, he was run against by a tree, resulting in an overturned wagon, more or less mud, two shoes, and a limited assortment of horse hair. The wheels tried to follow him a little farther, but soon gave out and laid down in disgust all along the road. The noble beast was finally captured and returned to his stable, where he will doubtless be duly rewarded. We left a negro with a basket gathering up the wagon.

SOCIETY AND FASHION.—Satin umbrellas are the "reigning" fashion in New York.

Fall veils, covered with pearl beads, are a novelty in spring wear.

Powdered hair is again in fashion. Blonde and white are the favorite styles.

Colored linen is coming in vogue again among young ladies for collars and cuffs.

The hair is worn pretty snarly about the face.

The vulgar custom of displaying wedding presents has gone completely out of fashion.

The *fads* tints are going out, and the old fashioned, bright, positive colors are being worn again.

The best way to get just the right tangle on the hair is to fill it full of corn meal and let the chickens scratch it out.

It now leans the annual production of sixteen canal horses to furnish material for a fashionable young lady to build her upper story with.

PERSONAL.—Rev. Dr. Leroy M. Lee, en route to Nashville, where the General Conference of the Methodist Church South (to which he is a delegate from the Virginia Conference) holds its session next week, is at the Kimball House.

Hon. Leander N. Trammell was in early life a teacher. He was in the city yesterday. At the Kimball House yesterday we noted among other arrivals, the following: S A Barnett, Ala; R M Cuzo, Charlotte, N C; Mrs Youngiove, Cleveland, O; A M Jackson, Augusta, Mrs T J Speer, T L Cauthen, Barnesville, Rev J O A Clarke, Waynesboro; T A Grace, Dr A B Calhoun, Newnan; Prof S P Sanford, Macon; R W Bloom, N Y; Mrs J Van Schwartz, Miss Van Schwartz, New Orleans.

We note the following arrivals at the National: G H Jones, Prof J U Vincent, Norcross; W H Bass, Devereaux; G O Lansford, Monroe; J W Adams, Miss Adams, R D Dow, Griffin; W W Woodruf, Augusta; R C Johnston, Columbus; W W Foreman, Louisville, Ky; W A Rogers, Marietta; L A Todd, G A Todd, Rome; J C Keys, Forsyth; J L Jones, Burke county; T H P Bloodworth, Milner; A J Blalock, Barnesville; R H Withers, Richmond, Va; Wake Hobbel, Cincinnati.

THE GEORGIA WESTERN RAILROAD.

Meeting of the Board of Directors.

Resignation of President Campbell Wallace—Col. L. P. Grant Elected President, and Major Campbell Wallace, Director.

The City Called Upon for no more Money at Present, but the Bond to be Speedily Pushed Forward.

The Board of Directors of the Georgia Western Railroad met yesterday afternoon—present, Directors John Collier, J. A. Hayden, John H. Jones, R. Y. Clarke, A. Loyless, and G. W. Adair.

Vice President Jones in the chair.

The resignation of President Campbell Wallace was accepted, as Major Wallace, for reasons stated in his resignation before offered, but suspended at the urgent request of the Board, insisted upon its acceptance. We are glad to know, as the writer does, that Col. Grant, his successor, was the man of all others that Major Wallace preferred. This is an example of conscientious action that many in high positions would do well to follow.

Major Wallace stated to the board that it would be his pleasure as well as his duty as a citizen of Atlanta to co-operate with his successor, whoever he might be, (provided he was a man of sense and railroad experience) in furthering the welfare of the road. That he would go with the president and engineers to Talladega and aid them in any way possible.

It is due to Major Wallace to say that he has resigned an honorable position, with a good salary, because he could not conscientiously carry out the views of the City Council, and he admits the right of the Council to exercise their own judgment unless otherwise instructed by their constituents, but he was unwilling to receive pay for work he could not perform.

We are happy to state that Major Wallace was unanimously elected director to fill a vacancy, and we are satisfied will serve the company and city with all his powerful zeal and capacity.

Colonel L. P. Grant, we trust, will accept the President ncy. This whole community will endorse his capacity, known all over the South (as he is) as a practical railroad man of great experience and ability.

The Board determined to ask the city for no more money at present, but to push the road with all possible despatch, calling upon all interested in the road to come forward with their aid.

Surveys will be at once throughly completed through the coal fields of Alabama.

We congratulate our people on the determined purpose to prosecute the building of the road with unflagging zeal.

THE COURTS.

Proceedings of the Supreme and Superior Courts Yesterday -- The O'Connor Case Won by the Plaintiffs--Two of the Daniels Put Under Bonds of $1,000 Each--Illicit Distilling Cases in the Commissioner's Court, etc., etc.

Supreme Court.

[DAILY PROCEEDINGS OF THE SUPREME COURT REPORTED EXPRESSLY FOR THE CONSTITUTION BY HENRY JACKSON, SUPREME COURT REPORTER.]

14 Rome	27	17 Middle	2
15 Cherokee	11	18 Ocmulgee	13
16 Augusta	12	19 Eastern	6
		20 Brunswick	7

SUPREME COURT OF GEORGIA, *April* 30.—No 3, Rome Circuit. Warren Akin vs J R Freeman, Claim, from Floyd. Argument of this case was resumed, and pending the conc'uding argument for plaintiff in error by Colonel T W Alexander the Court adjourned till 10 o'clock A. M. to morrow.

Fulton Superior Court.

Met yesterday morning at half past eight o'clock, Judge Hopkins presiding.

In the case of Patrick O'Conor vs. Marcellus O'Markham and W. L. Hubbard, Deputy Sheriff, bill for injunction and relief, the jury have returned the following verdict: "We the jury find a verdict in favor of the plaintiff, and that the mortgage fi fa. be perpetually enjoined." Upon this verdict the Court has rendered a decree granting a perpetual injunction against the defendants.

During yesterday's session, the judgments of the Supreme Court was made the judgment of the Superior Court in the following cases. In both the decisions the Supreme Court sustained Judge Hopkins:

The Atlanta and Richmond Air-Line Railroad, plaintiff in error, vs Henry M. Wood, defendant in error. Also, Lewis Tumlin, plaintiff in error, vs the Virginia Home Insurance Company, defendants in error.

In the case of J. J. Thrasher vs. Willis P. Chisolm, proceeding to set aside the sale of property under a tax fi fa., the jury returned a verdict in favor of the plaintiff.

Cox & Hill, plaintiff in fi fa., vs. W. L Hubbard, Deputy Sheriff. Rule nisi. Rule made absolute, and defendant required to pay over to plaintiffs $87 13, with interest to January 1st, 1863, and costs.

In one case an alias fi fa, was, on motion, established in place of one lost.

Yesterday afternoon the case of the North Georgia Mining Company vs. Charles Latimer, bill for specific performance was called and taken up.

This case stands number twenty-seven on the county docket, brought to November term, 1869.

The subject matter of this controversy is a copper mine located in Fannin county. Previous to the war, we are informed that this mine was sold for fifty thousand dollars and that its value has since appreciated.

Court adjourned until this morning before all the evidence had been introduced in this case. Its argument will occur to-day.

Messrs. Dabney and J A. R. Hanks represent the complainants. Beckley and Calhoun & Son contra.

The United States Commissioner's Court.

At ten o'clock yesterday morning the trials of the three Daniels, charged with violations of the Enforcement Act, or Ku Kluxing, were resumed before Commissioner Conly. After a full hearing had been had the Commissioner rendered his decision, requiring James K. Daniels and Thomas R. Daniels to give a bond each in the sum of $1,000 for their appearance before the United States Court, and discharging Sam'l Daniels.

Yesterday afternoon Commissioner Conly gave a hearing to two prisoners, by the names of Strawn and Hays, charged with removing distilled spirits unlawfully. Both were discharged.

Station House Report.

Four city arrests had been made by the police up to eleven o'clock last night. Draying without a license, using profane language, and drunkenness are the offences for which the prisoners will have to answer this morning.

REAL ESTATE SALES.—Judge C. C. Hammock sold, on yesterday, four lots belonging to the city and located on Alabama and Pryor streets, above Williams, Langston & Crane's, and running back to private railroad track. The first lot, corner Alabama and Pryor street, twenty-five feet front, was purchased by Captain Henry Jackson at $317 a front foot. The second lot, same front as above, purchased by Colonel R. Y. Clarke at $300 front foot—bought for THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION. Third lot, same front as the others, to Judge Hayden at $160 front foot. Fourth lot, same front as above, also to Judge Hayden at $180 front foot. The sales footed up $22,645 25 for the city.

Judge Hammock also sold the two lots adjoining Garrett & Brother, and opposite the Messrs. Lowry, and Anderson & Wells, to Mr. J. W. Neal for $7,000. Total sales of day $30,745 25.

THE AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED EXPRESS PACKAGES.—Messrs. T. C. Mayson & Co. had an auction sale yesterday of a number of packages which remained unclaimed at the Express office, and which were sold to pay freight. The sale was attended by a large number of citizens, and, as no one was allowed to examine what he bought until he had paid for it, was productive of any quantity of fun. Package after package was knocked down to the various bidders at prices ranging from twenty-five cents to several dollars, and were eagerly opened by the deluded purchasers in the vain hope of finding a diamond ring, gold watch or some other article of priceless value hidden within. These proceedings were of course watched with breathless interest by the attending spectators, and whenever the fond purchasers after diamonds and watches would open anxiously their purchases, and discover them to be patent medicines, bill-posters, or other equally valuable rubbish, the crowd would greet them with the liveliest applause.

Among many others we especially noticed one middle-aged gentleman of dignified demeanor, and who had evidently the cut of a Methodist Elder. He maliciously eyed the proceedings around him for some time and seemed disinclined to venture his greenbacks in such dubious enterprises. But when Mayson held up a tempting little pasteboard box his curiosity overcame his discretion and he bought. It was not to see the expectant smile fade from his eloquent countenance as he tore off wrapper after wrapper, and still no treasure. When, however, he appeared to view these tokens of Parker's regard for his fellow man with equal to the delight of those around him. He looked his gratitude to an unexplained degree, threw his chest closely around him, and was soon no more.

Another enterprising gentleman bought quite a large package for only three dollars. He soon improved about five pounds of paper wrapping, and was rewarded by the discovery of a piece of iron about the size of his little finger. His sufferings are said to have been intense.

A small boy staked his precious half dollar on a package which contained a pair of cotton slippers large enough to hold the accumulated feet of his entire family. He thinks of presenting them to Harris, of the Savannah News.

A lawyer bought a large package of old bills. He has collecting enough now to last him a life time.

There were only two or three gentlemen that we saw that got back their money.

The rest mostly invested in bill posters, quack medicines, old iron and old papers, but what they lost in money was amply returned in fun.

GEORGIA TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION

Second Day's Proceedings--Spicy Debates--Five Boys Made Happy--Brilliant Entertainment at DeGive's.

ATLANTA, April 30, 1873.

The morning hour was spent by the committees and members of the Association visiting the Public Schools. The committees will submit their report to-morrow.

At 12 M. the association assembled in the Hall of the Kimball House and was called to order, by President Lipscomb.

NEW MEMBERS.

The following new members were elected: E W Butler, Madison; T. B. Moe, Miss Laura H Moss, Lexington; J F McKibbon, W F Slaton, R H Goolsbies, W. M Sims, Griffin, Miss S F Allen, Miss Emma Allen, Miss S M Bradshaw, Covington; E D Elmore, Ringgold; Rev. J S Ingraham, Senoia; Mark Johnston, West End; J S McDowell, Jonesboro; J H Flitch, Adairsville; Israel Putnam, Atlanta; E C Pearce, Macon; I F Cox, LaGrange; R L Hicks, Dublin.

Rev. David Wills and Rev J Dixon were elected honorary members.

Two bright faced and rosy cheeked girls came up to the President's chair and presented Dr Lipscomb with two choice bouquets.

President Lipscomb announced that the question of

INCENTIVES TO STUDY

was now ready for discussion, and called upon Prof W H Waddell to lead off.

Prof. Waddell remarked that he agreed in the main with the views so ably presented by Superintendent Dews. He was inclined to think that the grandest and best incentive was study itself for study's sake. He was aware that at present it would be chimerical to dispense with artificial incentives. An experience of twenty years in teaching had taught him that these incentives were necessary. About twelve months ago he inaugurated an experiment at the State University. There had been no stimulant previously but the common college honors. He proposed to award a gold medal to the best scholar in his department (Latin and Greek) at the time. A friend added another medal. He came to the conclusion, however, that offering the medal to the best scholar was not the best mode, for he might be the best scholar in a poor class. He therefore made an independent schedule for the examination, and had an imaginary standard to which all must come up to or fail. Out of 30 or 40 pupils some 12 contested for the Latin and 9 for the Greek Medal. He submitted for their translation passages of Latin and Greek they had never seen before, with questions on the passages, and put them in a room where they did not have, nor could they obtain any assistance, even from books. Tale was a severe test, but it tested their power to translate at sight. Of the 12 contestants for the Latin Medal, 11 translated above the standard, as did 8 out of the 19 contestants for the Greek medal. While at the outset students began to study to obtain the medal, they soon lost sight of it, and studied for learning's sake. The plan worked admirably, and the Board had appropriated $400 to procure medals to be distributed among the departments.

PROF. R T MCMULLEN.

was satisfied that in the instance cited by Prof. Waddell, the medals did not accomplish the end contemplated. In every class of thirty or forty, there would be at least twelve who would study without stimulus of any kind. Honor students do not often attain the highest positions in after life. The prize system was unsuccessful. It is well known in every class who will get the prizes; the others do not strive for it.

J. P. LEE

said that many modes had been suggested to offer incentives to study. The hope of reward arouses the expectation, and creates a desire to become useful and noble. The smiles of the teacher; the approbation of those around them; medals or the desire of a high position in life—all are incentives. Children ought to be made to feel that you love and care for them.

REV. J. T. HORNE, D. D.,

said that an appeal to the higher motives was very important. Shall students prosecute their studies because they came for that purpose? Undoubtedly. One teacher should not excite an undue influence in his department. Prizes in Sunday schools had not proved successful, and educators at large regarded them as undesirable.

W. H. BAKER

spoke in behalf of the ladies. The ladies have a faithful corps. He said he differed with Superintendent Dews as to appeals to higher motives. Successful teachers impress themselves upon their pupils. No teacher should feel satisfied until he appealed to all the higher motives that conspired to make their pupils wiser and better. Luckie street school that recited yesterday were not moved by prizes. Miss Echols, their teacher, had impressed her loving and faithful disposition upon them, and they reflected her, though she was not present. It was only when a teacher had no strength in himself to impress himself upon his pupils that he should use incentives. Virtue was its own reward.

B. M. ZETTLER.

believed that we should use such rewards in the school room as are in every-day life—every day common sense rewards. These rewards should be placed in the the reach of every scholar. The Roll of Honor, for instance, offers a chance to every one.

W. L. CONTE STEVENS

concurred with Mr. Zettler's views. He succeeded Mr. Zettler in Savannah, and found the school in love with their late Superintendent. He used common sense in all his dealings with them.

He adopted Mr Z's plan to appoint one scholar to take charge of a little office. One had charge of the door; another of the window; another of pens; another of calisthenic materials, and so on. The office most coveted was that of keeping the teacher's desk in order, and decorate it with flowers. The competition was wonderful and the plan eminently successful.

REV. W. G. WILKES

was satisfied that the interchange of views on this question would result in good. He had no shadow of doubt on the subject of the employment of the hope of reward or fear of punishment. The nearer we conform to the teachings of the Bible the more successful will we be. There is some danger of exciting the lower principles of our nature, selfishness, but teachers should use discrimination as to the kind and amount of rewards. Such rewards as should develope sentiments of charity, benevolence and brotherly love should be employed. Punishment was Scriptural and essential, but discrimination should be used in administering it.

J. H. PITTEN.

an old and experienced teacher, said d that he felt a great interest in the subject, and had listened attentively to the experiences and experiments of teachers. After all, there was not so much difference as might appear. All motives resolve themselves either in the hope of reward or fear of punishment. With certain ages certain rewards act as incentives that would be wholly inapplicable to more advanced ages. Scholars of certain maturity cannot be moved by an appeal to the lower motives. If an appeal to the higher motives is unsuccessful it will be in vain to seek an incentive by appealing to the lower.

REV. J. O A CLARK

said that all the motives were addressed to the selfishness of our natures. Honor, preferment, medals, books, etc., all go to the development of character. Character is of paramount importance. No teacher can ignore it. The only proper incentive is the glory of God. This can be addressed to the smallest child. Character is better than the cultivation of the intellect.

On motion, the further discussion was postponed until 4 P. M., and the association adjourned for dinner.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Association reassembled in the Hall of the Kimball House at 3 P. M.

The first order of business was exercises by pupils of Cyrus street Grammar School.

Twenty-seven boys from the first and second grades were present with their Principal, John Isham.

INTERESTING EXERCISES.

The principles of Arithmetic and Grammar were defined and illustrated on the black-board by the boys. The questions were promptly answered, and sentences parsed and analyzed readily.

Superintendent Mallon announced that some gentleman had offered a $5 gold piece to the scholar out of five who would give the best answers to questions propounded to him.

The following gentlemen were appointed a committee to conduct the examination: W. H. Baker, H. H. Smith, G. M. Dews, J. S. McDowell and Mr. McGowan.

Carrie Bates, Joseph Orme, Allie Mattison, John Bostic, and Willie Spalding were selected as the five of five to compete for the prize. After taking them

GREAT SLAUGHTER OF DRY GOODS.—Having purchased a large lot of Dry Goods, etc., at the late bankrupt sales in New York, we will offer bargains never before known in Atlanta.

We enumerate only a few articles, viz: 4-4 Bleached Domestic, 12 1-2, worth 16 2-3 cents; 4-4 Bleached Domestic, 10 2-3 cents, worth 20 cents; Swiss Mull, 10 cents per yard; Jaconet, 10 cents per yard; and all other goods in proportion.

If you want to get bargains, come with the cash to G. H. Holliday & Co., No. 8 Mitchell street. april 27 1w

DRUGGISTS, grocers and storekeepers, dry goods merchants, are writing in the interest of Jackson's Magic Balsam every day. So getting agencies to sell the Balsam, and why is this? Two reasons why. One is its own merits. The other is, its merits are made known through the columns of the newspapers.

mar25—dtf

FULL line Concord Cassimeres at Factory Prices. G. H. HOLLIDAY & Co.

april 27-1w

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—Jackson's Magic Balsam has cured Jerry Tate, of Barnesville, Georgia, of a thirty years' rheumatism in his hip. A 25 cents bottle did the deed.

Just think of it, 25 cents' worth of Jackson's Magic Balsam, two applications, curing a case of rheumatism in the hip joint of Jerry Tate, of Barnesville, Georgia, of thirty years' standing.

Sold by Rodwine & Fox, George Howard, Henry Pope, and all druggists.

apr22—dtf

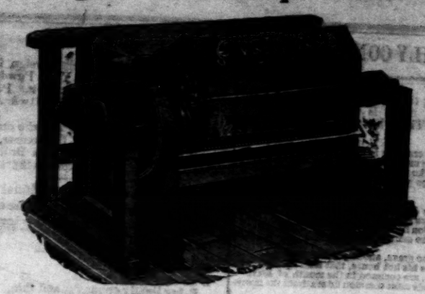
NOTICE.—One of the best remedies of Jackson's Magic Balsam is, that in the town of Barnesville, where the medicine is manufactured, 1,500 bottle have been sold and not a single bottle has failed to give satisfaction. Sold by all druggists.

apr20—dtf

WHAT IS VITALITY?—Science has not yet answered this conundrum. The principles of life, in spite of the researches of chemists, doctors and metaphysicians, remains unknown. We know, however, that when the blood is impure, the stomach inert, the bowels irregular, the liver disordered, or the nerves relaxed, this life sustaining principle, whatever it may be, is shorn of its active power and that the body it animates languishes. We know, too, such of us as are capable of deriving knowledge from authenticated facts, that Hostetter's Stomach Bitters correct impurities of the blood, invigorate the stomach, regulate the bowels, tone up the liver and brace the nerves, thereby combatting and subduing the leading morbid conditions which tend to shorten life. The average time of human existence might unquestionably be greatly lengthened by judicious stimulation, especially in the decline of life, and this famous preparation is undoubtedly the most wholesome stimulant at present known.

apr30-deod1w&w1t.

The Improved Winship Cotton Gins!



THESE celebrated GINS are universally acknowledged to be The Best by all who have used them FOR LIGHTNESS OF DRAFT, CLEANING THE SEED, GOOD SAMPLE AND FAST GINNING. they surpass any Gin heretofore in use. They do not break the rat, nor give any trouble to the ginner.

We are also receiving orders for THE BROOKS COTTON PRESS upon which we have lately made valuable improvements.

Would advise all who want Gins for the present crop to SEND IN THEIR ORDERS EARLY, to insure their being filled promptly.

SEND FOR CIRCULARS.

apr13—willtexeodaw13 may1-lmel-jly1-aug1

WINSHIP & BRO., Atlanta, Georgia.

GET THE BEST IS THE BEST.

PUMPS! PUMPS!

THE CELEBRATED

CUCUMBER WOOD PUMPS

AS these Pumps are becoming deservedly popular in our State, we have negotiated with the best Manufacturer West to have them made in any quantity, and of first quality. None but select wood is used in their construction. We have them suited for any depth of well up to 100 feet. Their satisfactory working is GUARANTEED.

Agents wanted in every county to whom we will allow as liberal commissions as any first-class manufacturer would allow them.

Send for our lists giving description and prices.

J. BENWILSON & CO.,

Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, Broad street, (by the Railroad Bridge,) ATLANTA, GA.

jan21—[July4-d12mo] apr27—

J. A. STEWART. H. D. AUSTIN. E. L. WINHAM.

STEWART, AUSTIN & CO.,

Merchant Millers,

Atlanta, {MILLS ON WESTERN AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD, Corner of Marietta and Simpson Streets.} Georgia.

MANUFACTURERS OF THE

Celebrated FFF, FF, & Family Brands of Flour.

WE ARE DETERMINED

To Sell for Cash Only!

A strict adherence to the CASH SYSTEM will enable us to sell at prices offering GREAT INDUCEMENTS TO DEALERS TO BUY FOR CASH.

And we are sure they will find it to their interest to examine our Price List before purchasing elsewhere.

WE MAKE ONLY THREE GRADES OF FLOUR,

FFF, FF, AND FAMILY,

put up in Sacks, Half Sacks, and Quarter Sacks; and EVERY SACK IS WARRANTED equal, in its grade, to the BEST on the market.

apr23-d1f STEWART, AUSTIN & CO.

Ho! Ho! Ho! For the Picnics, Ho!

Oranges! Oranges!! Oranges!!!

LEMONS! LEMONS!! LEMONS!!

25,000 ORANGES AND LEMONS

Received Weekly!

Choice Fresh and Sound Coco Nuts, $3 50 per hundred.
Choice Tennessee Ground Peas, $1 25 per bushel.
50 dozen full weight 2 pound Standard Canned Tomatoes.
50 dozen full weight 2 pound Standard Canned Peaches.
50 dozen full weight 2 pound Standard Canned Pine Apples.
50 half boxes New Layer Raisens—$1 75 each.
50 quarter boxes New Layer Raisens—$1 00 each.
25 half barrels selected Pickles.
100 cases New Fruit Jellies.
250 dozen full weight pint and quart pound Oysters.

500 pounds Fresh and New Figs—oval boxes—35 cents per dozen.
25 cases Choice Brandy Peaches.
10 cases French Brandy Cherries.
25 boxes new Dates.
English and American Pickles in glass.
Morton's celebrated London Biscuits, in half barrels—15 cents per pound.

A Large Stock of all Kinds of Nuts

Patent and Parafine Candles. I keep a full stock of the best Green and Black Teas, Mocha, Java, Rio and Maracaibo Coffee, green and roasted; best English Spices, Nelson's London Gelatine, Nelson's London Cocoa; Crushed White Wheat; Eagle Brand Condensed Milk.

ALL THE ABOVE GOODS WILL BE SOLD AT THE MOST REASONABLE PRICES POSSIBLE.

W. F. STOKES,

IMPORTER AND WHOLESALE DEALER IN

Fruits, Nuts, Produce and Fancy Groceries,

AGENT FOR MORTON'S CELEBRATED LONDON BISCUITS.

No. 2 Granite Block, Broad Street, Atlanta, Georgia.

PLATT & CO.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

FURNITURE!

Nos. 7 & 9 JAMES BANK BLOCK,

—AND—

No. 25 Alabama street,

Atlanta, - - - - Georgia.

IN STORE AND TO ARRIVE

$250,000 WORTH OF CASH

Prices Low to Customers

—AND—

Prompt Paying Customers

FILLEY'S FAMOUS

CHARTER OAK STOVES

ARE MADE SOLELY BY THE

EXCELSIOR MANUFACTURING CO.,

ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI,

Are doing more and

BETTER COOKING,

Using less

Quicker and Cheaper,

Than any Stove of the same size.

ARE ALWAYS

LOW-PRICED, RELIABLE,

And Operate Perfectly.

Will do your

COOKING CHEAP

AND FAST.

QUICK AND CLEAN.

ALWAYS WARRANTED

AND

SOLD BY

L. S. LANGFORD,

apr28—2eod&6w Atlanta, Georgia.

Financial and Commercial.

Telegraphic Markets.

NEW YORK, April 30.—Cotton dull; uplands 19½; Orleans 19 7-8.

Cotton—Net receipts to-day 675 bales; gross 1,745.

Cotton—Sales for to-day 65; last evening 100 bales.

Cotton sales for future delivery to-day 16,400 bales as follows: May 18 9-16a 19½. June, 18 3-4a18 13-16. July, 18 15-16a 19. August, 18 7-8a19. September, 18 3-4.

Flour quiet and unchanged. Whisky a shade firmer at 91½c. Prime wheat 1a2c lower, holders disposed to realize. Corn heavy, 1-2a¾c lower on old; new steady. Rice steady. Pork steady; moderate business. Lard firmer at 9 3-8a9 5-8. Navals dull. Tallow steady. Freights firmer.

Money closed at 1-16a18. Sterling 8 3-8. Gold 10½a10½. Governments advanced ½. State dull and steady. Tennessee slightly lower.

PARIS, April 31.—Rentes closed flat; 54f 23c.

LIVERPOOL, April 30.—Cotton closed unchanged. Sales American, 5000; from New Orleans, April or May, 9; Corn 27s 6d.

LATER—81s 20½; 62s 18¼a18½; 4s 18¼a18½; 5s 20 1-2a20½; new 17¾a17 7-8; 7s 19 5-8a19 7 8; 8s 18½; new 5s 16a15½; 10 40s 13¾a14. Tennessee 6s 79, new 78½; 6s 79½; new 79½. Virginia 6s 43; new 49. Consols 53½. Deferred 13. Louisiana 6s 43; new 40. Levee 6s 40; 8s 50. Alabama 8s 80; 5s 55. Georgia 6s 73; 7s 88. North Carolina 6s 25; new 16. Special tax 14. South Carolina 6s 25; new 18. April and October 25.

AUGUSTA, April 30.—Cotton firm for good grades; others nominal; middlings 19½; receipts 177 bales; sales 289.

MOBILE, April 30.—Cotton dull; good ordinary 15½; low middlings 16½; middlings 18; net receipts 635 bales; exports coastwise 819; sales 400; stock 33,098.

ST. LOUIS, April 30.—Flour firmer but unchanged. Corn steady. Whisky firm at 87. Pork quiet; offered at $18 20, spot, without buyers; sold at $19 25 for August delivery. Bacon firmer and held higher; buyers stand off; a few lots of clear sides sold at 11, buyer June, and seller July. Lard nominal.

NEW ORLEANS, April 30.—Cotton—demand moderate, prices irregular; ordinary 13 3-4; good ordinary 15 5-8; low middlings 17a17 1-4; middlings 18 1-2; net receipts 4,709 bales; gross 5,284; exports to Great Britain 2,805; to continent 3,314; sales 1,800; last evening 3,100; stock 153,979.

LONDON, April 30.—Spirits of turpentine, in consequence of the speculation in futures, prices, this morning advanced to 44s 45d, but has since declined to 43s.

GALVESTON, April 30.—Cotton—net receipts 330 bales; sales 300; stock 51,010.

MEMPHIS, April 30.—Cotton—receipts 1,064 bales; shipments 229; stock 36,019.

CHARLESTON, April 30.—Cotton—net receipts 662 bales; sales 100; stock 23,788.

BOSTON, April 30.—Cotton—gross receipts 430 bales; exports to Great Britain 20; sales 250; stock 12,000.

SAVANNAH, April 30.—Cotton easier; middlings 18 3-8; net receipts 209 bales; exports coastwise 197; sales 619; stock 33,770.

LOUISVILLE, April 30.—Flour in fair demand and unchanged. Corn steady. Pork steady at $18 50a19. Bacon easy; shoulders 9¼; clear rib sides 10; clear sides 10 1-4a10¼. Lard, packed, tierce 9 1-2a10; keg 10 1-2a11. Whisky firm at 87.

CINCINNATI, April 30.—Flour firm at $7 50a$7 75. Corn firm at 44. Provisions stronger and more active. Pork nominal at $18 50 with light offerings. Lard quiet; steam 9; kettle held at 9 1-2. Bacon steady; shoulders 7½, generally held at 8; clear rib sides 9 3-4; clear sides 10. Whisky quiet and weak at 86.

NORFOLK, April 30.—Cotton—net receipts 515 bales; exports coastwise 412; sales 150; stock 5,969.

WILMINGTON, April 30.—Cotton—net receipts 64 bales; exports coastwise 359; sales 131; stock 3,983.

BALTIMORE, April 30.—Cotton dull; middlings 19½; gross receipts 46 bales; exports to Great Britain 600; coastwise 97; sales 305; stock 9,738.

Local and Business Notices.

SCIPIO & SONS, Leading Wood Dealers, corner Decatur and Loyd streets.

may1—d3t

HOUR AGAIN!!!—M. & J. Hirsch take pleasure in announcing to their customers that they have returned to their old stand, No. 41 Whitehall street, where they will offer the remaining part of their stock of clothing (slightly damaged) at the old prices. They have added a large stock of Fine Clothing and Gents Furnishing Goods, latest cuts and styles all of which will be sold low.

Your interest demands that you should give them a call. M. & J. HIRSCH,

apr3—dtf 41 Whitehall street.

STRAW HATS, one-half their value, at,

april 27-1w G. H. HOLLIDAY & Co's

Go to Knox's if you want a Handsome Bonnet or a Stylish Hat.

Any color of Sash Ribbon.
Joseph's Kid Gloves.
All colors of Zephyr Worsted.
Ladies' Ruffling for the neck.
Flowers, Ribbons and
Fancy Goods generally.

Knox's Millinery and Variety,
25 Whitehall Street.

april 27-4w

HOUR AGAIN!!!—M. & J. Hirsch take pleasure in announcing to their customers that they have returned to their old stand, No. 41 Whitehall street, where they will offer the remaining part of their stock of clothing (slightly damaged) at the old prices. They have added a large stock of Fine Clothing and Gents Furnishing Goods, latest cuts and styles all of which will be sold low.

Your interest demands that you should give them a call. M. & J. HIRSCH,

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april 27-4w

THE DAILY CONSTITUTION

☞ Among the incidental lyrics of Lord Lytton's last novel is the following pretty song, called "The Flower-girl by the Cross-ing":

"The muddy crossing in the crowded street
Needs a little maid with her basket full of posies,
Bidding all who pass to buy the flowers of sweet
Wandering Love with heart's ease and scenting Youth with roses.

"Age disdains the heart's-ease,
Love rejects the roses;
London life is busy—
Who can stop for posies?

"No man is too grave, nothing is too gay,
No man has his hot house, that will not buy a penny;
Violets, too, are common in the month of May,
And the things most common least attract the many.

"Ill on London crossings
Fares the sale of posies;
Age disdains the heart's-ease,
Youth rejects the roses."

A Strange Scene in Church.

Considerable consternation was created within the peaceful walls of Glebe Street Church at a prayer meeting held last Wednesday morning. An elder of the church had just closed a somewhat lengthy prayer, and the congregation was about to resume their seats, when a "strange lady" from the body of the church began to offer up another prayer. She went on and prayed earnestly for the ministry, the old men and children, the young men and maidens, for the future welfare of the City by the Sea, and in short, for everything. Meanwhile, the congregation had looked on motionless with amazement, it being strictly prohibited by the rules of the church for a woman to preach or lead in prayer.

At the close of the prayer, the pastor of the church, the Rev. J. L. Girardeau, D. D., requested the lady in firm but respectful terms, not to repeat her unusual proceeding. The latter made no audible reply but it is whispered among the congregation that she has expressed her determination to try it again. She was present at a prayer meeting held Thursday morning at the same church, but the order of service had been so arranged as to prevent her from getting the opportunity to offer another prayer.

The strangest part of the affair is, that no one knows the name of the lady or where she comes from. It is said that she has represented herself to be a regularly ordained missionary, come to Charleston to preach the Gospel.—*Charleston News.*

JOHN PHOENIX IN THE LADIES' CAR.—John Phœnix, the imitable wit, thus told an incident connected with a ride on the New York Central Railroad:

"I had observed that at each change of the cars, and they were frequent, when the general scramble took place, one car was defended from the assault by a stalwart man, usually of the Irish persuasion, who, deaf to menaces and softened by bribes, maintained his post for the benefit of the "leddies."

"Leddies' car, sir, av you please; forred car for gintlemen without ladies."

"Need I say that this car was the most comfortable one of the train, and with the firm resolve that distinguished me in the discharge of my duty toward myself, determined at Utica, I rushed fourth, and seeing a nice young person and a pretty face urging her way through the crowd, I stepped up to her side, and with my natural grace and gallantry, offered my arm and assistance. They were gracefully accepted, and proud of my success, I urged my fair charge upon the platform of the ladies' car. My old enemy was holding the door.

"'Is this your leddy, sir?'

"With an inward apology to Mrs. Phœnix for the great injustice done her charms, I replied, "Yes," Judge of my horror when this low employee of a monopolizing company said, with the tone of an aquaintance:"

"Well, Sal, I guess you have done well; but I don't think his family will think much of the match!"

Varieties.

A man writing poetically of the weather says: "The backbone of winter is broken, but the tail wags yet occasionally."

England is celebrated for its fogs, France for its frogs, Ireland for its bogs, Canada for its dogs, Maine for its logs and Ohio for its hogs.

"Does hanging prevent murder?" asks an exchange. Few men feel like murdering anybody after they have been well hanged.

Before bustles came into fashion there was a chance for newspapers to display enterprise, but now all of them are behind in their make up.

A New York female who read that the Hoosac tunnel cost nine hundred dollars per yard, said she would have a dress pattern off from that piece, if the old man did not lay up a cent for the next two years.

Daily Condensations.

It is said that the St. James' Hotel at Jacksonvill, Florida, cleared a dividend of 33 per cent. for its owners.

The new city directory just published claims for St. Louis a population of 430,000.

The total sales of the Union Pacific Railroad Company up to the first of April were 3,703,437 acres, and they have a homestead of about 8,000,000 acres left yet.

Mexico has a population of 9,176,052. She has about 903 miles of telegraph; and she has about 315 miles of railroads.

Grace Greenwood is on the shady side of fifty.

Art Items.

Art sales are raging like an epidemic.

A Chicago artist will revolutionize the picture trade by setting up a tin type gallery in Rome.

Stonewall Jackson is to have a monument paid for, it is said, by members of the English parliament.

A London paper announces that Doré will visit America in August next, with a large and magnificent collection of works of art

Mr. Rhinehart has been superintending in Baltimore the erection of his statue of Judge Taney.

Items About Women.

The western order of "Patrons of Husbandry," very naturally includes women.

According to a recent London letter, Queen Victoria shuns society more than ever, and is growing very gray and feeble.

The Vermont roads are so bad that many of the old women can't go to town for tobacco, and have to smoke beech leaves.

A Dover woman, subsisting on public charity, took eight dollars collected for her and purchased a spring bonnet that she might look respectable when going around begging.

De Mortuis.

Mrs. Henry T. Halls, of Columbus, died April 28th.

Mrs. H. D. Moore, the wife of the late President of Le But college, died a few days ago in Tuskegee, Alabama.

Miss Fannie Harris, daughter of Rev. Alonzo Harris, died at Winterville, Clarke county, on Monday last.

Col. George McGregor, agent of the Rome Railroad, died in Macon, April 28th.

☞ New Orleans Times April 25 says: We were shown last night one of the most remarkable curiosities it has ever been our fortune to witness—an oyster shell, on the inside of which was a large pearl, shaped precisely like a dog lying at full length. The pearl was fixed to the shell, and formed a portion of it, and the chiseling was as perfect as ever came from sculptor's hand. The shell was brought from New Iberia by Dr. Bourne, and we are told that the figure has not been artificially fashioned, but was found in its present state when the oyster was opened. If this be true, and we are so assured by honest and responsible gentlemen, it may be safely said that this is altogether the most singular freak of nature on record.'

☞ Journalism is looking up in Japan. The Tycoon has started a daily paper, and every able-bodied Jap who doesn't subscribe at once is beheaded. By this manufacture of dead-heads a big list will be worked up. The merchants who don't advertise, very properly have their property confiscated for the benefit of the new paper. With these prospects, the paper cannot fail in succeeding.

☞ Brigham Young, in giving up the cares of state, has retired to what the newspapers call "the bosom of his family." Since the days of Solomon, no family ever had such a bosom. It is a perfect Sierra of breasts. *Golden Age.*

☞ Motto of a member of Congress—"Our days are as the grass. Let us grab and go away."

Reading Notices.

CONSISTENCY and happiness reign in all households where Dooley's Yeast Powder is used. Try it. Your grocer has it. Put up full weight. apr26-deod1w&w1t.

COUGHS AND COLDS.—Those who are suffering from Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Sore Throat, etc., should try "Brown's Bronchial Troches." apr28-tues-thurs-sat

DR. TUTT'S HAIR DYE is so natural in its effect, that it cannot be detected by the closest observer. The most natural dye ever invented. apr28-d1w&w1t

In spite of your teeth,
Both above and beneath,
Being lightly enamel'd and thin,
They will never break down,
Nor turn yellow nor brown,
If the SOZODONT'S daily brushed in.
apr28-d1w&w1t

I HAVE broken up several long-standing cases of Chills and Fever with Simmons' Liver Regulator. I also find it is a great remedy for Dyspepsia and Liver Disease.
J. W. ASHLEY,
Buena Vista, Georgia.
apr28-deod1w&w1t

THE purest and sweetest cod liver oil is Hazard & Caswell's, made on the sea shore, from fresh selected livers, by Caswell, Hazard & Co.' New York. It is absolutely pure and sweet. Patients who have once taken it prefer it to all others. Physicians have decided it superior to any of the other oils in market. apr30-d&w4w

SCHENCK'S PULMONIC CANDY embraces in the 1st degree all the principles of Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup, and while as pleasant to the palate as the purest of confections, its medicinal properties render it effectual in coughs, colds, bronchial and catarrhal affections, etc. It is the most acceptable remedy for children or infants, and can be given with impunity; while for professional gentlemen, or those who suffer from loss of voice, it is indispensable.

These candies are put up in 25 cent boxes, convenient for the pocket, and are for sale by all druggists and dealers.
J. H SCHENCK & SON,
N. E. corner Sixth and Arch streets,
Philadelphia.
feb26— dec25-deodly

THE Purest and Sweetest Cod-Liver Oil is Hazard & Caswell's, made on the sea shore, from fresh, selected livers, by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York. It is absolutely pure and sweet. Patients who have once taken it prefer it to all others. Physicians have decided it superior to any of the other oils in market. apr6-d&w4w

BACHELORS' HAIR DYE.—This superb Hair Dye is the best in the world—perfectly harmless, reliable and instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints or disagreeable odor. The genuine Wm. A. Batchelor's Hair Dye produces immediately a splendid black or natural brown, leaves the hair clean, soft, beautiful; does not contain a particle of lead or any injurious compound. Sold by all druggists. Factory, 16 BOND STREET, oct2—d1y New York.

WHY WILL YE DIE?—Death, or what is worse, is the inevitable result of continued suspension of the menstrual flow. It is a condition which should not be trifled with. Immediate relief is the only safeguard against constitutional ruin. In all cases of suppression, suspension or other irregularity of the "courses," Dr. J. Bradfield's Female Regulator is the only sure remedy. It acts by giving tone to the nervous centres, improving the blood and determining directly to the organs of menstruation. It is a legitimate prescription, and the most intelligent Doctors use it. Prepared by J. H. Bradfield, druggist, Atlanta, Ga; $1 50 per bottle, and sold by respectable druggists everywhere.
TUSKEGEE, ALA.

MR. L. H. BRADFIELD—Sir: Please forward us, immediately, another supply of BRADFIELD'S FEMALE REGULATOR. We find it to be all that is claimed for it, and we have witnessed the most decided and happy effects produced by it. Very respectfully,
HUNTER & ALEXANDER.

I could add a thousand other certificates; but I consider the above amply sufficient proof of its virtue. All I ask is a trial.
J. BRADFIELD, Atlanta, Ga.
For sale by all the druggists in Atlanta.
mar30-eodlyr

J. W. & J. R. HIGHTOWER,
SUCCESSORS TO
LEE & HIGHTWER,
DEALERS IN
HORSES AND MULES.
☞ Opposite Passenger Depot.
GRIFFIN, - - - - - - - - - - GEORGIA

PROPOSE to continue the Livery and stock business in Griffin, at the old stand, near the passenger depot. They propose to keep in the Livery line as fine and fancy stock, and as superb and elegant vehicles as the country affords, and will be pleased to serve their friends and the public at all times, and by giving their personal attention to their customers, guaranty satisfaction.

☞ Will keep always on hand stock for sale. Drovers can secure good accommodations—our lot being large and secure. Nov2-tf

CLINT TAYLOR.
Livery and Sale Stable,
Alabama between Broad and Forsyth Sts.,
(ARCHER'S OLD STAND)
HORSES and CARRIAGES for hire
HORSES and MULES for sale.
STABLE well fitted up and prices moderate.
apr18dim

Madison House,
Madison, Georgia,
P. B. WOODARD ..... Proprietor.
mar3-dtf

To the Merchants of Atlanta
THE ATLANTIC AND GULF
FREIGHT LINE,
VIA SAVANNAH,

BEG leave to announce to their friends and patrons that their rates and classifications shall always be as low as by competing lines, and any differential clauses" or "Letters" issued by other roads giving lower rates than at present advertised, will be promptly met by corresponding reductions on the Atlantic and Gulf Freight Line.

Merchants visiting New York will consult their interest by calling on C. D. OWENS, the General Agent of the Line, 320 Broadway, before making Freight engagements elsewhere.
julyt—deodtf

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

DOCTORS CAN'T BEAT THIS RECORD.
J. P. Brooning & Son, of Salem, Ohio, testify that one bottle of Kress Fever Tonic cured them of four cases of Ague. Write them and see what it is! A box of pills FREE with every bottle. SMALL DOSES and QUICK CURES are WARRANTED by
W. C. HAMILTON & CO.,
CINCINNATI, OHIO.

A WATCH FREE worth $20, given gratis to every live man who will act as our agent. Business light & honorable. $3 to $5 made in 5 days. Gold's a fact. Everybody buys it. Can't do without it. Must have it. No Gift Enterprise, no humbug. KENNEDY & Co., Pittsburg, Pa.

A GREAT OFFER!
We will pay all AGENTS a proper wage in cash, who will engage with us at once. Everything furnished and expenses paid. Address,
A. COULTER & CO., Charlotte, Mich.

NUMEROUS TESTS HAVE PROVED
N. F. Burnhams' New Turbine
WATER WHEEL,
To be the Best Ever Invented.
PAMPHLET FREE. Adress, YORK, Pa.

THE LIGHT RUNNING DOMESTIC
Sewing Machine
Is the BEST in THE WORLD.
Agents Wanted. Send for circular. Address, "DOMESTIC" SEWING MACHINE CO., N. Y.

NOTICE.
REDUCTION OF PRICE OF BOARD.
ST. CLAIR HOTEL,
Monument Square, Baltimore, Md.
On and after March 1st, 1873, board at this Hotel, to merchants, will be $2 50 per day. The only hotel in Baltimore with improved elevator. Suits of rooms with baths and all other conveniences.
HARRY H. FOGLE, Manager.

WANTED.—Agents to sell Pictures. 13 500 retailed by one. Send stamp. WHITNEY & Co., Norwich, Ct.

WORKING CLASS, MALE OR FEMALE, $60 a week guaranteed. Respectable employment at home, day or evening; no capital required; full instructions, valuable particulars, goods sent free by mail. Address, with 6 cent return stamp, M YOUNG & CO., 173 Greenwich st, N. Y.

NEVER
Neglect a Cough. Nothing is more certain to lay the foundation for future evil consequences.
WELLS' CARBOLIC TABLETS.
are a sure cure for all diseases of the Respiratory Organs, Sore Throat, Colds, Croup, Diptheria, Asthma Catarrh, Hoarseness, Dryness of the Throat, Windpipe, or Bronchial Tubes, and all diseases of the Lungs.
In all cases of sudden cold, however taken, these TABLETS should be promptly and freely used. They equalize the circulation of the blood, mitigate the severity of the attack, and will, in a very short time, restore healthy action to the affected organs
Wells' Carbolic Tablets are put up only in blue boxes. Take no substitutes. If they can't be found at your druggist's, send at once to the Agent in New York, who will forward them by return mail.
Don't be deceived by Imitations.
Sold by druggists. Price 25 cents a box.
JOHN Q. KELLOGG, 18 Platt st., New York.
Send for Circular. Sole Agent for United States.

12,000,000 ACRES.
CHEAP FARMS!
The Cheapest Land in Market, for sale by the
Union Pacific Railroad Company
In the Great Platte Valley.
3,000,000 Acres in Central Nebraska
Now for sale in tracts of forty acres and upwards, on Five and Ten Years' Credit at 6 per cent. No Advance Interest required.
Mild and Healthful Climate, Fertile Soil, an Abundance of Good Water.
The best Market in the West. The great Mining regions of Wyoming, Colorado, Utah and Nevada being supplied by the farmers in the Platte Valley.
SOLDIERS ENTITLED
—TO A—
Homestead of 160 Acres.
The Best Location for Colonies.
FREE HOMES FOR ALL! Millions of acres of choice Government lands open for entry under the Homestead Law, near this great railroad, with good markets and all the conveniences of an old settled country.
Pamphlets to reach any railroad land.
Sectional maps, showing the land, also new edition of descriptive pamphlet, with new maps mailed free everywhere. Address
O. F. DAVIS,
Land Commissioner U. P. R. R.
Omaha, Neb.

DR. TUTT'S
VEGETABLE
LIVER PILLS.
The startling drawback on nearly all medicinal agents has ever been that in their process of purgation and purification they have weakened the system. To obviate this difficulty physicians have long sought for the agent that would
PURGE, PURIFY AND STRENGTHEN
At one and the same time.
Their research has at last been rewarded by a discovery which will realize the fondest desires of the medical faculty, and which is justly regarded as the most important triumph that Pharmacy has ever achieved. The important desideratum is
Dr. Tutt's Vegetable Liver Pill.
Which purify the blood and remove all corrupt humors and unhealthy accumulations from the body, and yet produces no weakness or lassitude whatever, but on the contrary tones the stomach, and invigorates the body during the progress of their operation. They unite the hitherto irreconcilable qualities of a STRENGTHENING PURGATIVE and PURIFYING TONIC.
Dr. Tutt's Pills are the most active and searching medicine in existence. They at once attack the very roots of diseases, and their action is so prompt that in an hour or two after they are taken the patient is aware of their good effects. They may be taken at any time without restraint of diet or occupation; they produce neither nausea, griping or debility, and as a family medicine they have no rival
Price 25 cents a box. Sold by all Druggists.
Principal office, 18 and 20 Platt St., New York.

EVERY Enterprise that looks for support beyond the county in which it is located should advertise in the papers of the sections from which it could reasonably expect to obtain custom. We secure prompt insertion at low rates, in all papers of the United States and Canada. Our list of secular, religious and agricultural journals are STANDARD. Estimates, pamphlets, etc., free upon application.
GRIFFIN & HOFFMAN,
(Established 1841) Newspaper Agents, Baltimore Md.

THE GREAT SOUTH AMERICAN
JURUBEBA
BLOOD PURIFIER
Is the Most Powerful Cleanser, strengthener and remover of Glandular Obstructions known to *Material Medica.*
It is specially adapted to constitutions "worn down" and debilitated by the warm weather of Spring and Summer, when the blood is not in active circulation, consequently gathering impurities from sluggishness and imperfect action of the secretive organs, and is manifested by Tumors, Eruptions, Blotches, Boils, Pustules, Scrofula, etc., etc.
When weary and languid from overwork, and dullness drowsiness and inertia take the place of energy and vigor, the system needs a Tonic to pull it apart and the Vital Forces to regain their respective power.
In the Season of Summer, frequently the Liver and Spleen do not properly perform their functions; the Uterine and Urinary Organs are inactive, producing weakness of the stomach and intestines and a predisposition to bilious derangement.
DR. WELLS'
EXTRACT OF JURRUBEBA
Is prepared directly from the SOUTH AMERICAN PLANT, and is peculiarly suited to all these difficulties: It will cleanse the VITIATED BLOOD, strengthen the LIFE-GIVING POWERS, and REMOVE ALL OBSTRUCTIONS from IMPAIRED AND ENFEEBLED Organs.
It should be freely taken, as Jurrubeba is pronounced by medical writers the most efficient PURIFIER, TONIC and DEBSTRUENT known in the whole range of medicinal plants.

"PSYCHOMANCY, or SOUL CHARMING." How either sex may fascinate and gain the love and affections of any person they choose instantly. This simple mental acquirement all can possess, free, by mail, for 25c., together with a marriage guide. Egyptian Oracle, Dreams, Hints to Ladies, Wedding Etiquette, Card Writing, 300 page book. Address T. WILLIAM & CO., Phila., Pa.

$50,000 for $2!!!
GRAND GIFT CONCERT
Of the Mercantile Library Asso'n
OF THE
CITY OF LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS,
IN ACCORDANCE with an act of the Legislature of said State, approved ... the Board of Directors ... Grand Gift Concert ... Ticket-holders of
$332,555 IN CASH,
at LAING'S HALL, Leavenworth, on the 25th day of June, 1873, for the benefit of the Library.

$1,022 Cash Gifts, amounting to $222,555.
This enterprise is sanctioned by the Governor, Secretary of State, Auditor of State, Superintendent of Public Instruction, Treasurer of State, Mayor and Commissioner of Statistics, and all leading business men of the state, and the certainty of the distribution and payment of gifts, as advertised, is fully guaranteed.
Tickets $2 each, 3 for $5, 6 for $10.
Memorandum of Cash Gifts to be distributed June 25th, 1873.

1 GRAND CASH GIFT	$50,000
1 GRAND CASH GIFT	40,000
1 GRAND CASH GIFT	35,000
1 GRAND CASH GIFT	30,000
1 GRAND Cash Gift	25,000
1 Grand Cash Gift	20,000
1 Grand Cash Gift	15,000
1 Grand Cash Gift	12,000
1 Grand Cash Gift	10,000
1 Grand Cash Gift	8,000
1 Grand Cash Gift	5,000
1 Grand Cash Gift	3,000
1 Grand Cash Gift	2,000
For balance of prizes send for circular.	

This concert is under the supervision and direction of the following
Board of Directors:
C H Durfee, Merchant, W O Gould, City Engr.
H S Newman, Banker. P G Lowe, Capitalist.
H D Rush, Lumber, J K Morehead, Merchant.
H W Gilbert, Merchant. J L Weaver, M D.
G F Prescott, Commercial, J W English, Lawyer.
James B Kitchen, Farmer. C Moller, Cash'r Ger S B, & T Corr. Architect.
Officers:
E H Durfee, President, H L Newman, Vice-Pres.
Ge. P Prescott, Sec. Carl Moller, Treas.
The well known character of the Directors of the MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION and the endorsement presented, is a sufficient guarantee to all absent ticket-holders that their interests will be fully guarded and protected.
All correspondence strictly confidential, and any person drawing a prize need not be known unless they so desire.
Tickets drawing prizes will be cashed on sight.
This is the grandest, safest and best enterprise ever presented to the public.
Official lists of winning numbers will be sent to purchasers of tickets immediately after the distribution.
For information and tickets address,
BAMBERGE & CO., General Agents.
95 Libert Street, New York.
Tickets sent C. O. D., at our expense.
Agents wanted. Liberal commissions paid.
apr20— feb18-eod&wtf

MOOR'S
BUSINESS UNIVERSITY PEN
NO. 1.
The best pen made for schools and business. One gross, in boxes, mailed free to any address on receipt of One Dollar and Fifty Cents. Quarter-gross boxes, Forty Cents. Business Advocate, containing terms etc., mailed on application. Address, B. F. MOORE, President, Atlanta, Ga.

For Rent,
A SIX-ROOM COTTAGE, Servants Quarters on the lot. Furniture to remain. Reference required. Proprietor will be absent from three to four months. Furniture included in rental.
Apply to W. A. SLAYMAKER,
over Phillips & Crew's, corner of Marietta and Peachtree Street.
apr24-d1w

Great Summer Resort
FOR HEALTH OR PLEASURE,
The Oconee White Sulphur Springs.
(McCamey's) near Gainesville, Georgia.
THE above named Springs have been leased by MRS. J. G. TRAMMELL & SON, (late of Trammell House, Gainesville,) where their friends and the public generally, who are in quest of either HEALTH or PLEASURE, will find ample means of enjoyment.
The water of these Springs need no comment is their medical qualities are known from New York to the Gulf. The climate cannot be surpassed. The Hotel has been newly furnished and guests will be given every attention that is required to make their stay pleasant and agreeable. Charges moderate.
apr13-d1m MRS. J. G. TRAMMELL & SON.
☞ Savannah Republican and Augusta Chronicle and Sentinel please copy and send accounts to Gainesville.

G. & S. SALOSHIN
Brokers and Bankers.
LOANS NEGOTIATED AT LIBERAL TERMS
No. 14 Peachtree Street, 3 doors north of National Hotel, Atlanta, Ga. apr1-d6mo

A SAFE BOND!
I OFFER for sale a limited amount of the FIRST MORTGAGE CONSOLIDATED BONDS of the Central Railroad and Southwestern Railroad of Georgia, bearing Seven Per Cent. Interest, with Coupons thereto, payable in New York on July and January. These are the best Bonds on the market, and are offered until the first of May at 92½ per cent, and include interest accrued since first of January. Parties who would invest in something which can't burn up or wash away, and based on a property worth 15,000,000 of dollars, will act wisely to secure these bonds. Apply to JOHN H. JAMES,
apr12-d1mo Banker.

DR. W. G. DRAKE,
OFFICE OVER
COLLIER & VENABLE'S DRUG STORE,
CORNER Peachtree and Decatur streets. Residence at Mrs. Redding's, Forsyth street, next door from First Baptist Church. apr26-d2t

For Rent.
A FARM of forty acres, well fenced, one and three quarter miles from the Car Shed; has a small orchard, a good well and a stream of water running through the entire farm. A good house, stables, and other out buildings, with cattle yards suitable for dairy business. The farm is also well adapted to cotton on market gardening. Will lease the same or rent on shares.
Apply to
L. SCOFIELD,
apr26—d3w Office at Rolling Mill.

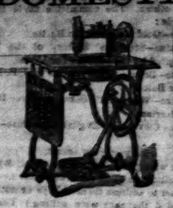
MRS. E. M. STOVALL,
PROPRIETRESS of The Barlow House) Cartersville, Ga. Having recently taken charge of this House, she has thoroughly renovated and refurnished it, in all its departments, and is now prepared to afford to the traveling public entertainment adequate to the times, at moderate prices. She has also secured additional suits of rooms, is prepared to accommodate a few families with Board. Summer visitors will find Cartersville one of the healthiest localities in the south.
apr24-dtf P. S. SHULMAN.

JAMES LOCHREY,
Atlanta Dye Works!
The Largest Establishment of its Kind
IN GEORGIA.
DYEING AND CLEANING
IN ALL ITS BRANCHES, AND BY A FULL
CORPS OF THE BEST WORKMEN.
HAVING ENLARGED MY DYE WORKS AND increased its facilities in every respect. I am now prepared to execute all orders for Dyeing and Cleaning at the shortest possible time and at low prices. The recent delays in the delivery of work was due to the scarcity of hands. I have now, however, a full corps of experienced workmen.
JUST FROM THE NORTH,
and am fully prepared to execute rapidly all work that may be offered.
OFFICE on MITCHELL St., near WHITEHALL.
JAMES LOCHREY,
Jan25—d1mo POST OFFICE BOX 340.

David McBride
SUCCESSOR TO
McBRIDE & SMITH,
MANUFACTURER OF
FINE CARRIAGES
PHAETONS,
ROCKAWAYS, BUGGIES
Repairing Promptly and Neatly Executed.
DAVID McBRIDE,
5 Decatur Street.
aug22-d3m—dec25-d3m

CUMMING AND DULUTH
HACK LINE.
J. W. JAMES & CO., are now running, for the accommodation of the traveling public, a good TWO HORSE HACK, three times a week, Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, and making close connecting with the Atlanta and Richmond Air-Line Railroad. Leave Cain's Hotel at Cumming at 12 M., and arrive at Duluth at 5 o'clock P. M. Returning for the down train to Atlanta. Leaves Duluth at 9 o'clock in the morning and arrives at Cain's Hotel in Cumming, at 1 o'clock, in time for dinner.
Careful drivers. Terms moderate.
sept1—dtf

"DOMESTIC."



Best Sewing Machine

I have been using the "Domestic Sewing Machine" for 7 months, and certify that it is by far superior to any I have ever seen. Twenty years' experience ought to give a some idea of the superiority of one machine over another, and I feel safe in saying that the "Domestic" is BY FAR superior to all Machine now MADE.
I. N. HAIR,
Merchant Tailor, Griffin, Ga.
Owners of other machines are anxious to exchange for it.
We have a large number of the late Improved Howe, Singer and Wheeler & Wilson machines we have taken in exchange at a nominal price, for sale VERY CHEAP.
Agents wanted.
Domestic Sewing Machine Company,
No. 4 DeGive's Opera House,
jan17-dtf Atlanta, Georgia.

SPRING TRADE!
GREAT INDUCEMENTS
—TO—
Country Jewelers
—AND—
MERCHANTS AND PURCHASERS
OF WATCHES, DIAMONDS, FINE JEWELRY
—AND—
GORHAM & CO.'S STERLING SILVERWARE.
Largest Stock in the State!
All Fresh and New—Bought for Cash!
FOR SALE
By Single Price or Quantity, at
Our Retail Prices!
which are Lower than any other dealers
WHOLESALE PRICE
We offer to our CUSTOMERS all our Fresh and New Style Goods at these LOW PRICES, as it is our intention to always keep up the well earned reputation of this store for keeping the GREATEST VARIETY, THE NEWEST STYLES, THE
Finest Quality and the Lowest Prices!
PURCHASERS,
Do not buy a single article in Jewery before you examine this elegant stock and our Low Prices.
REMEMBER THE PLACE,
SHARP'S OLD STAND,
83 Whitehall Street.
B. W. BRISCOE.
SPECIAL NOTICE.—All goods sold by us Engraved in superior style FREE OF CHARGE.
Watches and Jewelry carefully Repaired and Warranted. We have the best Watchmakers, Jewelers and Engravers South of Mason & Dixon's Line.
apr1-d1m

GERMAN MILLET
IS WHAT SOUTHERN FARMERS SHOULD
RAISE FOR HAY!
IT is acknowledged by all who have tried it as being equal to Timothy for
Horses, Mules and Cattle.
Will grow better on poor land than any other grass known, often yielding 4 tons per acre on land that would not produce 15 bushels corn or 500 pounds cotton in seed. On poor land, from ⅔ to 3 tons per acre is an average; on good land, from 4 to 6 tons. Cost of Seed, Planting and Saving, with labor at one dollar per day, will not exceed twenty dollars per acre. It should be sown from April to June on land well broke and harrowed or rolled smooth, on poor land ½ to ¾ bushel per acre; on good land, ¾ to 1 bushel per acre. Cut when heads are beginning to turn brown.
Try it once and be convinced that you can raise your Hay for half the money you buy it at.
Pure Seed for Sale by M. W. JOHNSON,
apr4—d1mo. Atlanta, Ga.

COTTON STATES
Life Insurance Company
OF
Macon, Georgia.
OFFICE SUPERINTENDENT AGENCIES.
ATLANTA, GA., March 11th, 1873.
MESSRS. J. GADSDEN KING and J. C. CAMPBELL have been appointed STATE AND TRAVELING AGENTS of this Company, for the State of Georgia. As such, they are commended by the officers of the Company to the public.
The undersigned desires to announce, to all interested, that, he is prepared to offer, to FIRST-CLASS AGENTS,
LIBERAL TERMS.
The Company is found, by those who have tried it, to be very easily worked. As a
HOME INSTITUTION
our people are disposed to patronize it.
WM. J. MAGILL,
mar18 deod6w Superintendent Agencies.

D. C. SEYMOUR, of Ga. W. H. POPE, of Tenn.
D. C. SEYMOUR & CO.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
Grocers and Commission Merchants,
AND
Dealers in all Kinds of Produce,
No. 83 Whitehall Street, Atlanta, Ga.
☞ Orders and Consignments solicited. Returns made promptly. mar16-dtf

Double Entry Book-Keeper.
A GENTLEMAN of twenty years' practical experience desires the position of Book-Keeper in some first-class house in this city. Good references will be given.
Apply at this office. jan17-dtf

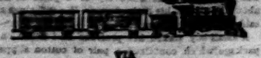
SENOIA HOTEL,
SENOIA, GEORGIA,
W. B. STILLWELL, Proprietor
mar13-dtf

Thomaston Hotel,
Thomaston, ... Georgia.
THE undersigned having taken charge of the above House, takes pleasure in announcing to the public generally that no effort will be spared to make it a first-class hotel, and every effort will be made to give satisfaction to all who may favor him their patronage. Terms reasonable.
sept16-dtf W. T. JENNINGS, Proprietor.

PLANTERS' HOTEL,
NEWNAN, GEORGIA.
C. ROBINSON ..... Proprietor.
THE Old Dougherty House is now open to the public. The good will of the old house is still retained, and will be kept up in future as the "Planters' Hotel." No effort by untiring attention in its guests to meet with it share of the public patronage. The rates are reasonable. jan8-dtf

BARTOW HOUSE,
MRS. E. M. STOVALL, PROPRIETRESS,
Cartersville, ... Georgia.
THIS House has been repainted and refurnished throughout, and is kept in the best style.
jan26—dtf

The Great Southern
PASSENGER AND MAIL
ROUTE!



VIA
ATLANTA and AUGUSTA!
TO Charleston, Columbia, Charlotte, Raleigh, Wilmington, Weldon, Richmond, Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York.
RUNNING A DOUBLE
Daily Through Passenger Train.
CONNECTIONS by THIS LINE are most certain and prompt at all seasons.
The Eating Houses
On this Line have been thoroughly overhauled and refitted. Ample time is given for Meals, and at regular hours.
CONDUCTORS on this line are affable and courteous to passengers.
The Quickest Time and Sure Connection made by this Route.
Passengers can purchase Through Tickets and have their Baggage checked through from
New Orleans, Mobile, Montgomery, Columbus, and Atlanta
TO
Richmond, Baltimore, Washington, Philadelphia, and New York
BY
Four Different Routes, via Augusta, Kingsville, and Wilmington; via Columbia, Charlotte and Raleigh; via Columbia, Danville and Richmond; via Atlanta, Augusta, Wilmington and Bay Line.
Fare as Low by Augusta AS ANY OTHER ROUTE
PULLMAN'S PALACE SLEEPING CARS
ON
ALL NIGHT TRAINS LEAVING ATLANTA
BY THIS ROUTE.
Passengers wishing to go North by Sea will find a
Splendid Line of Steamships,
From Charleston, S. C., to Baltimore, Philadelphia, Boston and New York.
The Charleston Steamships
Offer every inducement to Passengers, with Tables supplied with every luxury the Northern and Charleston Markets can afford, and for Safety, Speed and Comfort are
Unrivaled on the Coast.
Through Tickets on Sale at
MONTGOMERY, WEST POINT AND ATLANTA
TO
NEW YORK VIA CHARLESTON STEAMSHIPS
S. K. JOHNSON, Superintendent.
J. A. ROBERT, General Ticket Agent.
jan5-dtf

South Carolina Railroad
CHARLESTON, December 14, 1872.
ON and after Sunday, 15th instant, the following Schedule will be run on the South Carolina Railroad:
Between Charleston and Augusta.
DAY PASSENGER TRAIN.

Leave Charleston	9:30 A M
Arrives at Augusta	5:30 P M
Leaves Augusta	9:00 A M
Arrives at Charleston	4:45 P M

NIGHT EXPRESS TRAIN.

Leaves Charleston	8:30 P M
Arrives at Augusta	7:35 A M
Leave Augusta	6:15 P M
Arrives at Charleston	6:50 A M

Between Charleston and Columbia
DAY PASSENGER TRAIN.

Leaves Augusta	9:00 A M
Arrives at Columbia	3:30 P M
Leaves Columbia	9:00 A M
Arrives at Augusta	3:30 P M

NIGHT EXPRESS TRAIN.

Leaves Augusta	6:15 P M
Arrives at Columbia	6:30 A M
Leaves Columbia	7:30 P M
Arrives at Augusta	7:35 A M

Day and night trains connect at Augusta with the Georgia Railroad and Central Railroad.
Night train out of Augusta makes close connection at Columbia with Greenville and Columbia Railroad. Passengers going North on the Greenville and Columbia Railroad will avoid a tedious delay at night in Columbia, by taking this route.
Elegant new sleeping cars on night trains between Augusta and Charleston.
S. B. PICKENS, General Ticket Agent.
jan8-tf

THE COUCHE HOUSE,
KINGSTON, GEORGIA,
T. R. COUCHE ..... PROPRIETOR.
THE Proprietor of this establishment would respectfully inform the traveling public that his large and spacious Hotel is now finished and ready for the reception of visitors. His rooms are all large and comfortable, and are now being furnished with new furniture throughout and his guests may rest assured that nothing will be left undone to make them comfortable. He pledges himself that his table will be supplied with the very best the market affords. The excellent climate and delightful water of this section of Georgia, is rapidly bringing Kingston to the attention of our low country friends.
aug18—dtf

Sims House.
LA GRANGE, GEORGIA,
THOMAS W. McGEE ..... Proprietor.
THIS House is undergoing the most thorough repairs and will be fitted out in the next few days with new Furniture. The traveling public will find the very best the market affords. Charges moderate.
jan16-dtf

THE KENNESAW HOUSE
MARIETTA, GEORGIA,
HAS still Forty Rooms left, (neatly furnished) for Summer Visitors, for whom every accommodation will be provided, as also Hops and amusements.
PLETCHER & PRYER, Proprietors.
W. E. OLDS, Assistant.
jun21—dtf

BARNES'
Albany House,
Corner Pine and Jackson St's,
ALBANY, GA.
MERRICK BARNES, PROPRIETOR.
Omnibus to and from all trains. jan15-tf

Atlanta & New Orleans Short Line
By the Way of West Point, Georgia, and Montgomery, Alabama.
ON AND AFTER March 1, 1873, double daily passenger trains will run on this line as follows:

STATIONS.	FIRST TRAIN. Leaves	Arrives
Atlanta	1:15 A. M.	
Montgomery	10:15 A. M.	10:15 A. M.
Mobile	10:30 P. M.	6:45 P. M.
New Orleans		6:00 A. M.
STATIONS.	**SECOND TRAIN. Leaves**	**Arrives**
Atlanta	7:00 A. M.	
Montgomery	6:00 P. M.	5:00 P. M.
Mobile	9:45 A. M.	6:45 A. M.
New Orleans		2:55 P. M.

Passengers going South and Southwest, will find this line One Hundred and Sixty-Two (162) miles shorter and 13 hours quicker to New Orleans and all points in Texas, than any other. Forty six miles shorter to Vicksburg and all points in Central and Southern Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana and Arkansas.
The only line running Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars through from Atlanta to New Orleans, without change.
☞ Through tickets to all points. Buy your tickets by the way of West Point and Montgomery.
L. P. GRANT,
Superintendent Atlanta and West Point Railroad.
G. L. FORBACHER,
Superintendent Western Railroad of Alabama.
G. JORDAN,
General Supt. Mobile and Montgomery Railroad.
W. J. HOUSTON,
General Passenger Agent, Georgia Railroad Depot, up-stairs. mar1-tf.

SOUTHERN
TERRA COTTA WORKS.